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Poetry.

FORTY BELOW.

Just pity the householder who
Must suffer now a thing or two;
He rises up from bed at dawn
And hasts his frosted garments on
His shivering frame; his fingers blows
That he may button up his clothes,
And seeks to bathe—but nothing flaws
From the pitcher—the water's froze.

Then swear he just a little swear
And stumbles down the frosty stair,
Down sinks upon his frosted knees
And blows in vain an icy breeze
When he would start the kitchen fire,
But makes no blaze; in haste and ire
To get the kereosene he goes
But finds, alas! the oil is froze.

Dear, dear! 'Twould drive a man to drink.
He thinks a kindly nip or wink
From the decanter might warm up
The inner man. He gets a cup,
Unto the sideboard moves in haste
And turns the jug in care, lest waste
Ensue, and turns and turns — naught flows,
He finds again the liquor's froze.

Now see, with anger in his heart
Again he seeks the fire to start.
He whittles shavings nice and fine
And lays them in systematic line,
From out his pocket brings a match,
Essays in vain to scratch and scratch.
His stiffened fingers then he blows
To warm—and finds his breath is froze.

He leaps into the air and seeks
To swear—the frosty floor but squeaks.
Tho' opened wide his mouth, no word
Or sound or utterance can be heard.
He waves his arms and stamps the floor,
And leaps and waves and stamps once more,
So wild his anger, for he knows,
He can not swear—his voice is froze.

MY SWEETHEART'S DUPLICATE.

Time has not dim'd the mem'ry of her face—
The fairest one among the other flowers,
Alight with merry smiles and simple grace—
The sweetness of my childhood's happy hours.

I did in those days as all lovers do,
Moved by an ardor that was quite sublime;
Swore I to her would evermore be true—
Aye, even to the very end of time.

When she and I were grown we two were wed;
Six years we lived together in our nest,
But now, alas, for childish vows I said—
Alas, when I told her I loved her best.

Her rival stands before me—I can see
A something in her face and eyes and ways
That looks just like her mamma did when she
Was sweetheart of my childhood's happy days.
—Newt Newkirk, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

A BOTHERED BOY.

I wonder why it is that girls are always told that they
Should do jist like their mammas do in every single? way
It's offul easy fer a girl to git along, becuz
They praise her up fer actin' jist the way her mamma duz.

I wonder why it is that boys can't go and do the way
Their pas do and still not git licked or lectured every day?
Their pas, they nearly always smoke, and many of them chew,
And wunst my pa he got so mad I heard him swearin', too!

I wisht somebody'd tell me why it's always dreadful wrong
For boys to do things that their pas keep doin' right along;
I wisht I knew why girls can act jist like their mammas do
And, what is more, git loved a lot and praised up fer it, too!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

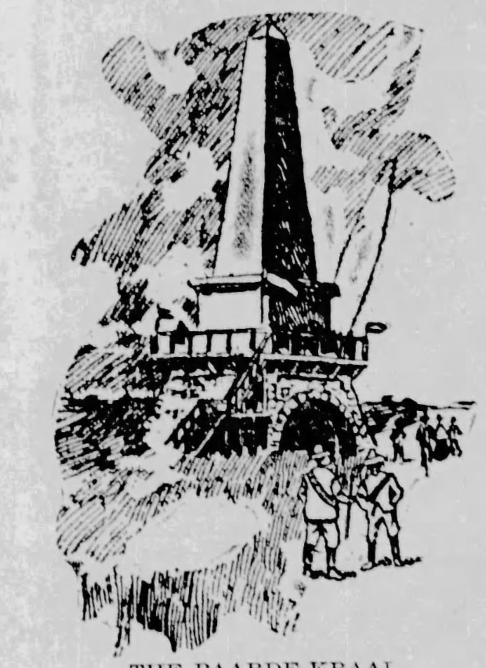
Miscellany.

THE BOERS' VOW WRITTEN IN STONE.

Three miles from Kruegersdorp, and twenty-one from Johannesburg, stands a huge monument in pinkish terra-cotta stone, called the "Paarde-Kraal"—stone kraal—though not in allusion to the material of which it is built.

It was built by the Boers as a record of their victory at Majuba.

Before the last Boer war, feeling ran very high against the English in all the districts round Kruegersdorp—so much so that every Dutchman that passed into that patriotic little township on his way to take up arms for his country swore a



THE PAARDE-KRAAL.

solemn oath that he would only retrace his steps homeward a free man. In commemoration of his oath, each one took up a large stone and threw it on a certain spot. By the time the commandeering was ended the pile of stones had assumed colossal proportions. It remained there until the close of the war.

Then, fired by victory, the Boers (who are, as a rule, averse to any display of feeling) determined to erect a monument over the mementoes of a solemn oath. On two sides of the "kraal" are Gothic arches, in which are iron "grilles."

Through these even at some distance can be seen the enormous heap of stones within—untouched by human hands from the day on which they were thrown there.

"The Absent-Minded Beggar."

First Beggar—Hi, there, pal, you've got y'r signs mixed this mornin'.

Second Ditto—What's wrong wid 'em?

Wrong? Why, you chump, that card says "Blind." You're deef 'n' dumb.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Substitute Suggested.

Mrs. Youngish—Oh, Bob, what shall I do? Baby is crying because I won't let him pull all the fur off my muff.

Mr. Youngish—Well, that's all right. Give him the cat.—Philadelphia Record.

Expensive.

She—What did papa say?

He—He said he'd be delighted to have me for a son-in-law, only he couldn't afford it.

PA AND THE BLACK CAT.

Me and maw and paw and Little albert went over to Aunt grace's nite before Last, and when we Started home we Notused a cat with a Dark compleckshen following us. Paw sed shoot at it, but maw told him it was Good luck to have Black cats follow you home and she turned around and sed:

"Pussey, pussey, pussey," at it so soft and Gentul that pritty soon it Came and bent its back up like a Drummy Dairy's maw answerd: "and I no you Never do that if you can help it. You saw it that way the Last time, and worried about it, too, you no you Did."

"They are some reason," paw sed, "for thinking the moon mite be a good Thing to keep frendly With. Syunce shows us that the moon influences the oshen, causing the tides, and if that's so it mite have sumthing to Do with man. There's no use hunting around for Fait and Daring her to do Her worst."

When we got home maw let the Cat inside and put her in the basemunt and

WE NOTUSED THAT SHE WAS ALL WHITE.

and pointed at the moon with its tale and rubed against maw and Got frendly.

"I hope," paw Says after we started on, "you don't mean to Tell you ackshally believe in sutch sines as that."

"Wel," maw answerd, "it duzzent do eny Harm to be on the Safe side. They are lots and lots of misteerious Things in this world that people Can't explain."

"Yes," paw says, "I no that. Billy Mason's one, but still it seems foolish that a person who is the Mother of children goes thru life amaganing that Black cats and fait visit round Hand in hand. You ot to be old enuff by this time to Outgro such foolishnuss."

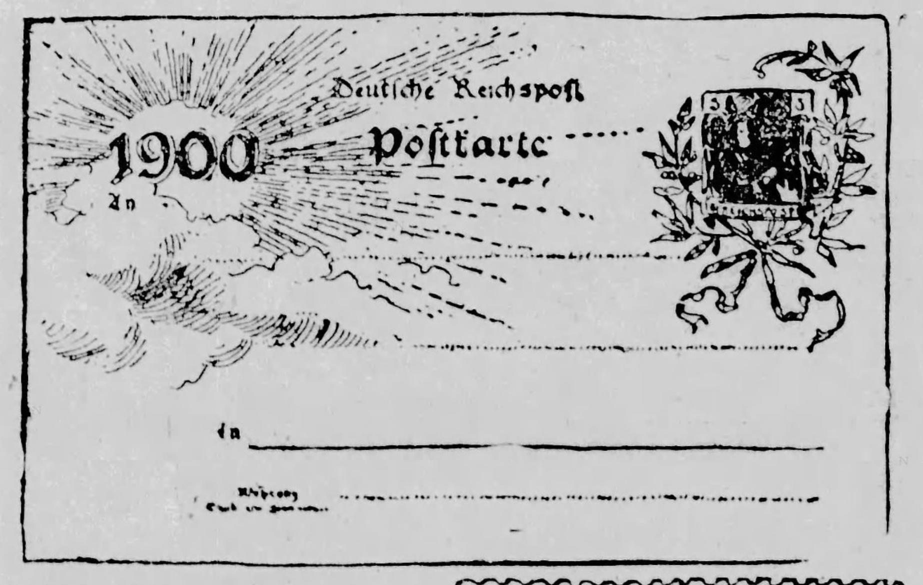
"I don't see why its enny more foolish than to Think it's bad Luck to look over your Left sholder at the new moon," nothing heppened till Last nite when we were eating Dinner. Our new gurl made some floating ilund Pudding and set it out to Cool.

Paw got reddy for His desert first and after he had His floating ilund nearly et the Black cat came walking thru the Dining room from the Kitchen. We notused that she was all white and Leaving tracks Behind her.

When we chased her out the gurl sed: "She yoost vent into da Pooding to keep hees feets varm, but yoomp out ven I go to deesh heem oop."

Then paw had sum feelins on the black cat bizness that he couldn't keep down, and We have no Reesun to beleave he saw it Over his Left Sholder, either.—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

KAISER'S NEW CENTURY POSTAGE



Germany's new postal card, which is just out, is in itself another insistence on aurora, supposed to indicate the dawn of the new century.

France, too, is out with postage stamps indicative of that country's belief that the part of the Kaiser that this is the twentieth century. The design shows an another century has been ushered in. The design is very handsome, and is the work of a hitherto unknown artist. It won in a competition before the Academy of Fine Arts.

Italy also holds that another century is on, and its new postage is consequently suggestive.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

1. The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

2. Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the twelfth census, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which which not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

3. Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers can not serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

4. There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges, and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

5. A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.

6. The enumerators will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant.

7. He will also ask for the acreage and value of each crop, and the acreage of improved, unimproved, and irrigated lands.

8. The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, hay clover, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the products of all family truck, and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops when found.

9. The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm une J1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl), turkeys, geese, ducks, bees, etc.

10. He will also ask for the number and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese, raisins, prunes, molasses, sirup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and, generally, all articles made at home, or for the home, from farm materials in 1899.

11. If a person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, will leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm form 1899 where it will reach the appropriate enumerator, the statistics of his operations for that year will not be lost. He will be required to give the enumerator of the district in which he lives on June 1, 1900, the acreage, value, buildings, machinery, implements and live stock of the farm he then occupies.

12. If every farmer will begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900, he will save time for himself and the officer, and insure more accurate returns to the government.

13. The twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. Therefore, the pending census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of the United States at the threshold of the new hundred-year cycle. For that reason everyone should take an active interest in making it as nearly perfect as possible. If each farm will make his own report perfect, the aggregated report for every community, and the for the nation, will be perfect.

The above is an official circular from the Census Office, which The Blade reprints for the information of its farmer readers.

A NEW STORY ABOUT LINCOLN.

A Good Piece of Acting Which Won Over the Big Crowd.

Professor Smith, for many years superintendent of the city school of Burlington, Iowa, related to the writer a story about Lincoln which he asserted has never before been printed, and all who knew that good man will testify to his moral incapacity for coining such a story. His statement to the writer was that he and Professor Newton Bateman, of Galesburg, Ill., were with the speakers on the platform, as members of the Republican central committee, or as a sub-committee to accompany Mr. Lincoln on this occasion. The incident occurred at one of the joint meetings between Stephen A. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, during the memorable senatorial campaign of 1859.

The two gentlemen referred to, Mr. Douglas and many other persons of distinction were with the speakers on the platform. Douglas opened the debate with a speech of an hour and a half. He seemed to be inspired by the occasion, the immediate presence of his wife and the large and appreciative audience, to surpass himself. His argument and oratory were convincing and overpowering. His title to the cognomen "Little Giant" given him by his friends was fully demonstrated by his eloquent performance.

As point after point was made amid the applause of his friends and admirers, they grew more and more confident and elated, while Lincoln's friends were correspondingly discouraged and depressed. So eloquent and convincing was his address that Prof. Smith leaned over and whispered to his friend and colleague, Prof. Bateman: "Bateman, we are licked this time. Lincoln can never answer this address; the crowd is so carried with Douglas that it will be impossible for Lincoln to get a hearing." "Wait and see," was the reply of Bateman.

During the delivery of his opponent's address Mr. Lincoln sat with legs crossed, head bowed, eyes partially closed and countenance as expressionless as parchment. When Douglas had concluded his address and taken his seat, Mr. Lincoln remained seated, allowing the friends of Douglas to cheer and shout to their heart's content. He then arose and walked slowly and deliberately to the front of the platform, raised himself to his full height and looked over his audience for a little without uttering a syllable. He then began to unbutton and slowly remove a long linen duster which covered a conventional suit of black. After folding it with great care and deliberation, he handed it to some one just back of him and said in his clear, penetrating voice, that reached every ear in his now quiet and expectant audience, "Young man, hold that while I stone Stephen."

The effect was electrical and all that Mr. Lincoln's friends could have desired. Douglas' eloquence was forgotten. The audience was quick to catch the force and point of this play on words. They laughed and cheered and were at once placed in that receptive attitude that was necessary for Mr. Lincoln's successful rejoinder.

Mr. Lincoln had, by this master stroke of wit, secured the good will and kindly attention of his hearers while he proceeded to "stone Stephen" with arguments which have permanently enriched political literature and made the speaker the first Republican President of the United States.—The United Presbyterian.

ESQUIRE GRELL'S JUDGMENT.

Squire Henry Grelle of Beltzhoover, Pa., does not like lawyers. He believes that they stir up too much trouble by dragging musty old books into his office and insisting that he follow the precedents they dig from them. He has the full approval of his constituents. His justice is the sort that is equitable between man and man, and not that misnamed stuff that depends on the technicalities of law-books for a standing.

One of Squire Grelle's early cases was brought against a friend of his, who was accused of cruelty to animals. The man had been bothered by a vicious dog, and he shot at it. The bullet cut a piece off its tail, but did no other harm. The trial attracted a large crowd. There was conflicting evidence as to the dog. Some of the witnesses said it was a gentle animal and others declared it ought to be killed.

"I will reserf my decision until next weeg," said the Squire, after he had heard the testimony.

He was not satisfied as to the dog, and while he had the case under consideration he made some inquiries in the neighborhood. He learned that the dog was bad. But the maiming of it by depriving it of part of its tail was undoubtedly a cruel act, and he did not see how he could get over that, even to favor his friend.

When the day came for him to give his decision it was evident to the crowd that had gathered in his office that he had made up his mind. He called the defendant up.

"You admid shooting this dog?" he asked.

"Yes, I do, Squire; but the dog is——"

"Dot will do. Sid down!" And he called the owner of the dog forward.

"Your dog is a bad dog," he said to him.

"No, he isn't, Squire," said the man; "he's as gentle as——"

"Dot will do. Sid down. I haf my mind made up. I fine the defendant $1 and gosts for shooting dot dog."

There was applause from the side of the room on which the friends of the dog were gathered.

"Order! Order! commanded the Squire. "I haf not vinished. I will fine the defendant $1 and gosts for shooting dot dog, but I will gif him one more shot at the dog."—Pittsburg Times.

Don't Tell Lies.

"Where have you been, Mr. Rocky?" demanded the boss.

"Oh, sir," replied Rocky mendaciously, "my landlady is a most excellent woman, and she has been so ill that I had to stay at home and nurse her."

The excuse went, and the boss turned away. The following day Rocky felt like he had sand in his head and a headache as long as a rainy Sunday in the country developed. He stayed at home, sending the excuse that his landlady was dead and he had to attend the funeral. Later in the day a lady entered the bookstore and inquired for Mr. Rocky.

"The reason I came here," she explained, "is because I am his landlady, and not having seen him for a week, I became uneasy and called to inquire about him."

"His landlady," gasped the boss. "Why, woman, he's attending your funeral this very day, and has been nursing you for a week."

It was a shock to the poor woman to find she was dead, but a shock of another sort struck Rocky when he came back to work. It was his funeral that time.—Louisville Times.

In New York State.

"I thought you said Mame had auburn hair."

"She has."

"You must be color blind. Why, it's decidedly blonde."

"What of that? She bought it in Auburn."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Standard of Measurement.

"There's no doubt about it," said the man with a large diamond in his necktie, "that man is a genuine patriot."

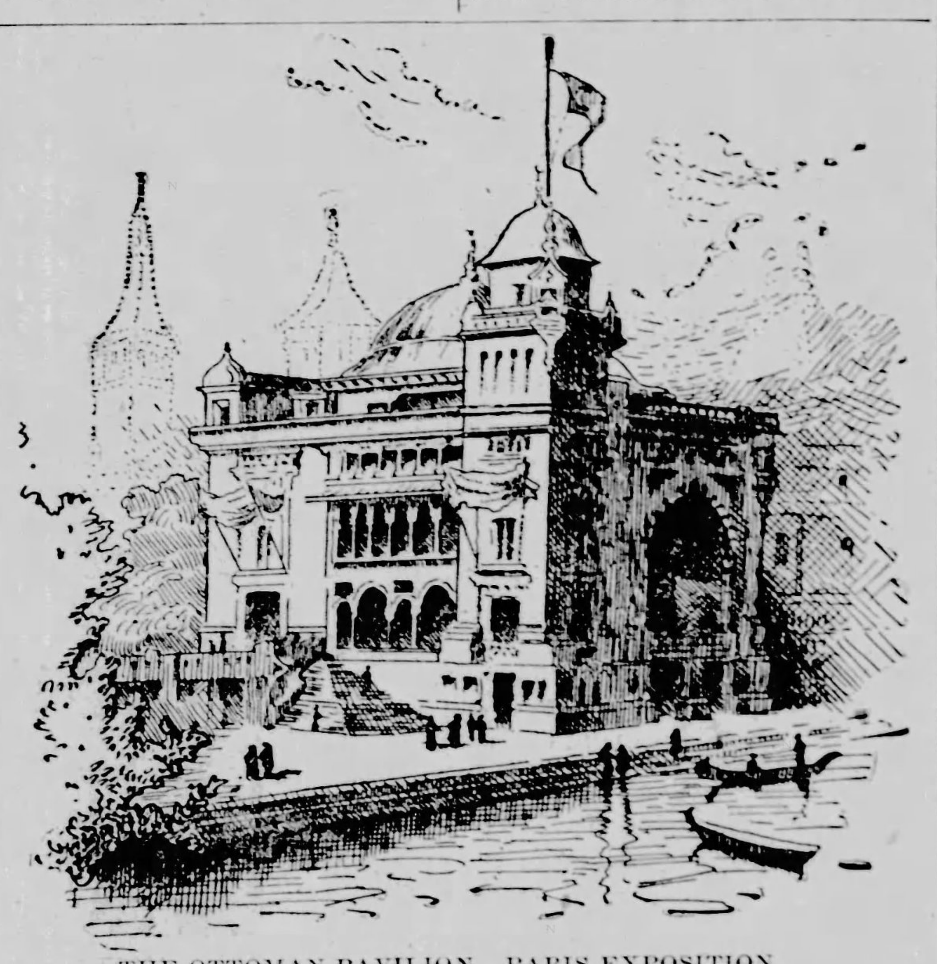
"How do you know?"

"Why, he can get up as much enthusiasm over an election as he does over a prize fight."—Washington Star.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Jan. 18.—It will be a matter of surprise to many visitors on reaching Paris to learn that one section of the exposition is located at Vincennes, outside the city limits, almost an hour's ride from the heart of the city. In fact, this part of the fair covers several times as much ground as the section on the banks of the Seine. All the heavy transportation exhibits will be out here, and a host of international sporting contests will be held in the spacious and beautiful Vincennes Park.

Multitudinous are the methods of transportation between the two main sections of the fair. Boats, trams, trains, omnibuses and automobiles all stand



THE OTTOMAN PAVILION. PARIS EXPOSITION.

ready to cover the distance for a consideration. The new Metropolitan Railway will likewise help to annihilate time and distance.

The program of international sports and contests covers a wide field. It is divided essentially into ten sections. These are:

First—Athletic games, such as football, cricket, baseball, tennis, golf, running and walking matches, jumping, etc.

Second—Gymnastics.

Third—Fencing with sword, foil and sabre.

Fourth—Shooting matches.

Fifth—Horse racing—running, pacing and trotting.

Sixth—Bicycling.

Seventh—Automobilism.

Eighth—National events — yachting, boating, etc.

Ninth—Life-saving on land and water.

Tenth—Aerostation — navigating the air.

The installations for gymnastics, shooting and fencing have been easily arranged, while the pretty lake, Daumesnil, almost in the center of the ground, affords ample water facilities for the nautical events and life-saving performances. This leaves automobilism alone to be provided for, and Paris is going to do everything in her power to give emphasis to the advantages of the twentieth century forms of transportation. Thousands upon thousands of square feet of space have been allotted to the automobile exhibits, which will be the most comprehensive display of the kind ever attempted. France leads all other countries in the automobile industry, which continues to increase at rapid strides. The Automobile Club of France, comprising about 2,000 members, in which Count de Dion is so prominent a figure, has joined hands with the exposition managers and all parties are working harmoniously and vigorously together.

To those who are interested in the development of new things, the automobile races will be one of the crowning events of the exposition. All these will start from Vincennes, and whether the run be fifty, one hundred or one thousand miles the point of departure and the winning post will both be stationed in the grounds so that visitors, if unable to enjoy the incidents of the entire race, can at least participate in the excitement of the start and the finish.

A series of short-distance automobile races around Lake Daumesnil have been arranged for June, July, August and September. Out of the total sum of $400,000 appropriated by the exposition for the Vincennes annex, $25,000 has been set aside for the exhibition and general promotion of the horseless carriage industry, together with the promise of various valuable objects d'art, and other prizes for race winners. The closing feature of automobile display will be a grand procession in October, in which all the horseless vehicles—carriages, express vans, tourists' cars, motor cycles, etc., will start at the Vincennes and move on to the chalet of the Automobile Club of France in the Bois de Boulogne. This procession will cross the main streets and boulevards of Paris all the vehicles taking part in the parade being gaily decorated with flags and flowers. The same evening the automobile launches will continue the fete of flowers on Lake Daumesnil.

Another great event arranged for 1900 will be the "Olympic Games" which will be given in a colossal building, called the Stade Parisiene, close by the Arc de Triomphe. Some years ago a wealthy Greek citizen conceived the patriotic idea of restoring at a cost of about $1,000,000, the famous stadium at Athens (Greece), which was elected by Herod Atticus and subsequently partly destroyed. Here in 1896 Olympic games were celebrated with great pomp in the presence of the King of Greece and notables from every country. Athletes from all parts of the world participated in the fetes, and these were the inspiration, so far as old Europe is concerned, of the great international movement for physical regeneration by athletic sports and gymnastic contests. The Parisians were deeply interested in this project and such impetus has been given to the physical sports of all kinds in Paris that the government does not hesitate to give them very liberal financial support. From this public sentiment

BRITISH COLONIAL BUILDING, (INDIA). PARIS EXPOSITION.

has sprung the Parisian Stadium, which is really an international academy of sport under the championship of M. Loris. During the exposition physical exercises and international athletic contests will take place in the new building which is modeled on the lines of the ancient stadium at Athens. Besides these contests there will be spectacular shows, such as used to take place in the old Parisian hippodrome. Champions of all kinds have been engaged to give demonstrations of the feats of strength and skill through which they acquired renown. Performances will be given twice each day in an arena measuring about 20,000 square feet. The seating capacity of the auditorium is about 10,000. Around the building will be the usual promenades, restaurants, cafes and other conveniences.

Among the various sports, archery—the oldest of them all, and probably the least known to-day—will be revived during the summer at Vincennes. It will

BRITISH COLONIAL PAVILION, (CANADA.) PARIS EXPOSITION.

be a picturesque sight, even if there is no practical value in the bow and arrow in these fighting days of rapid firing guns. Belgium and Great Britain boast a considerable number of amateurs in archery. It is expected that the "Royal Academy in Scotland," which received a charter from Queen Anne in 1703, will send over representatives, many of whom are remarkably adroit with the ancient weapons at distances varying from 50 to 100 yards. England has a royal Toxophilite society, and France a "Societe des Chevaliers de l'Arc," both founded in the Eighteenth century and preserving at the present day the traditions of yore. In matches, these societies place their targets at distances varying from one hundred to two hundred yards, and the members shoot in squadrons of six. The sight is usually very entertaining to spectators.

Great Golf Contests.

The devotees of golf will be deeply interested in the amateur golf competition which will be held on the links of the French society for the promotion of this sport the last week in April. These links are located in Compiegne, one of the oldest cities of France, dating back more than eleven centuries. Here Joan of Arc was taken prisoner in 1430 and many other important historical events, including the marriage of Napoleon I and Marie Louise, were celebrated in this ancient tow.n It is a quaint and pretty place, about one hours' ride from Paris by train. The following golf events will be decided: First—Amateur championship. Second—Amateur handicap. Third — Ladies' championship. Fourth—Ladies' handicap. The rules of the St. Andrews' club wil govern the contests and handsome prizes offered by the director general of the exposition will be carried away by the winners as trophies.

In the Trocadero Gardens, by a curious coincidence of fate, the Transvaal buildings have been erected almost side by side with the pavilions of the British colonies. The day following England's ultimatum to President Kruger, some facetious workman pulled down the flag of the South African republic from the Transvaal pavilion and hoisted the "Union Jack" of England in its place. At the time it was considered a good joke, but subsequent developments have caused some conjecture as to whether or not it was a prophecy.

South Africa's Exhibit.

The Transvaal for three years past has manifested much interest in the Paris exposition. The South African Republic began by voting a half million francs for their display, and the grant passed the Volksraad unanimously. France allotted 25,000 square feet of space after becoming acquainted with the picturesque program which the republic intended to carry out—a comprehensive display of the principal products of the Transvaal. One of the features will be exact reproductions of the Boer farms on the Trocadero grounds. So much has been written of the people of the Dutch republic, however, that their exhibit will no longer come as a surprise to Europeans and Americans. It will be complete in every detail, showing how the Boers live, how they farm, how they learn to shoot and how their gold mines are worked.

Great Britain has erected two main Colonial buildings, one in the purest Indian style, which will contain countless specimens of the products of British India, including woods and metals. Chief among the attractions here shown will be a trophy or Arch of Triumph in carved wood. It measures 35 feet long, 11 feet wide and 25 feet high—a remarkable piece of work, in which the wood carvers of Mysore and Rajpatuma give proof of their remarkable skill. The Nizam of Hyderabad has shipped some unique speciments of Hindoo art to the Paris Fair and several rajahs have followed his example.

The Canadian Building.

The Canadian pavilion, colonial in exterior style, is thoroughly English in its interior appointments. Canadians are most anxious to make a formidable display at the fair, and during a visit to Paris a couple of years ago, Sir Wilfred Laurier smoothed down no end of Franco-Canadian difficulties.

Delightfully situated on the right bank of the River Seine and neighboring to Congress Hall and the Pavilion of the City of Paris, will be the Palace of Horticulture, one of the handsomest buildings of the entire fair. It consists of two symmetrical conservatories, separated by a prettily arranged garden which covers about 45,000 square feet. The conservatories are twin buildings in all respects, each forming a nave about 185 feet long and nearly 80 feet wide. In addition to the building there will be an open air display of flowers and plants. The managers entertain secret hopes that the Municipal Council of Paris will permit these conservatories to remain standing after the fair as a permanent home for horticultural shows, as well as an agreeable resort for Parisians and visitors in years to come. The general scheme of decoration will be exceedingly brilliant—thousands of multi-colored and queer shaped globes being inserted in garlands of flowers in the glass facades to produce a picturesque night display. The Horticultural building will cost, complete, $140,000.

Frederic Mayer

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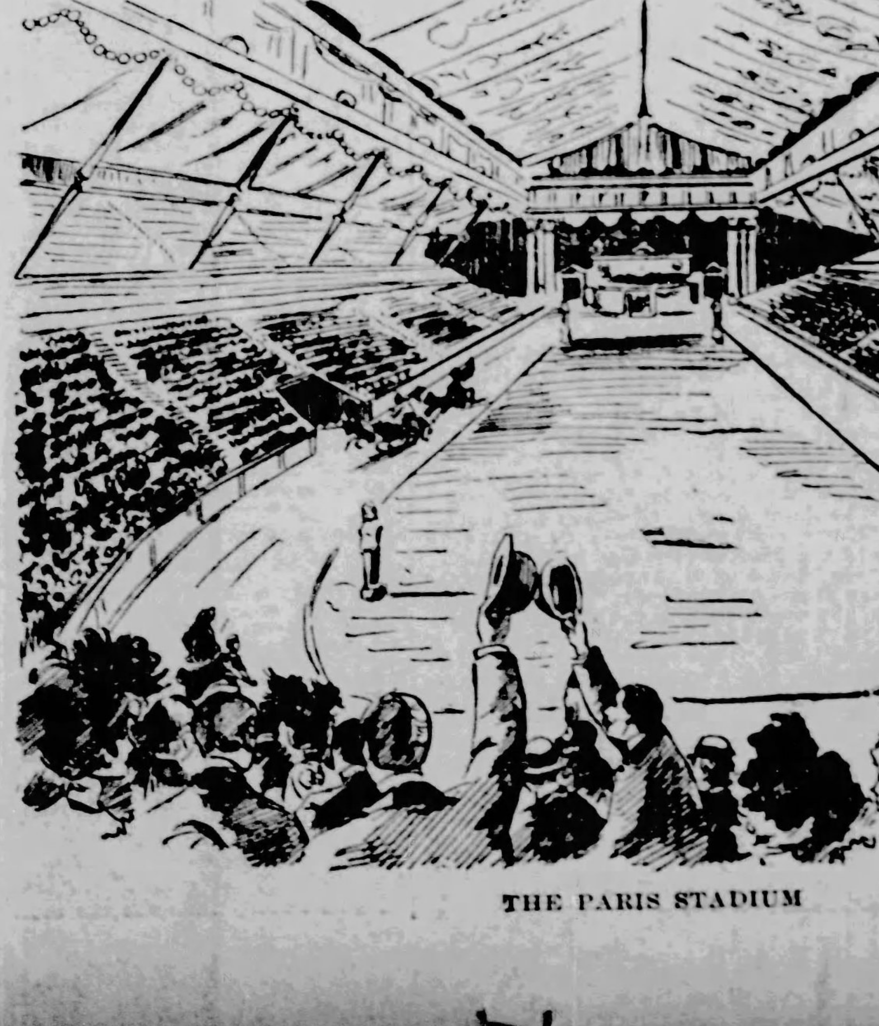
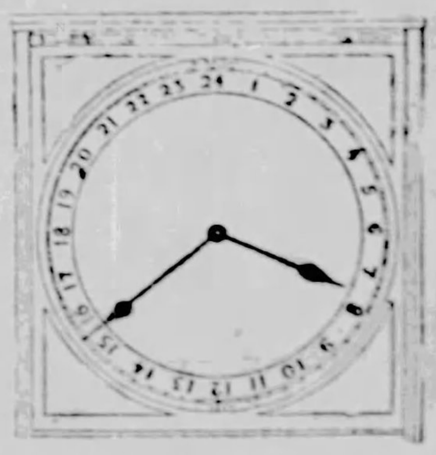


THE PARIS STADIUM

FRANCE ADOPTS NEW TIME STYLE.

A new method of counting time went into effect with the new year in all departments of the government of France, and the hours are now officially reckoned in that country from 1 to 24. The old system of dividing days into two periods of twelve hours each has been abolished, and hereafter all governmental docu-



TWENTY-FOUR HOUR CLOCK.

ments will be dated according to the new order of things. The change was not made through a legislative enactment, but was decreed by the bureau of longitudes, after assuring itself of the support of the ministry. It received the sanction of the government because it is believed it will make the reckoning of time more simple, and will save many mistakes to the public that arose out of the double-period system. Under the old method, it was necessary to qualify an hour with ante-meridian or post-meridian, as the case might be, to insure accuracy. The failure to do this opened a way for many mistakes that, in commercial affairs, frequently proved very costly. Under the new system it is only necessary, in order to make a definite idea of time, to give the day and hour. Ante-meridian and post-meridian are not necessary factors in reckoning time, because there is no longer a division of the day according to that standard. Under the new system a day begins at midnight. What is 1 o'clock in the afternoon under the old method, is 13 o'clock under the new. France is probably the first government to adopt this system of counting time, but it has been in vogue on the railroads of Canada for several years. The traveling public of the latter country have found the continuous hour method both convenient and advantageous. There has been some talk among railroad men of introducing the system in this country, but the discussion has not acquired sufficient importance to bring about any definite expression of opinion.

SHE SMOKED.

A patient of one of the leading specialists who treat polypi in the nose and throat is a woman well known for her work in Sunday schools in this city. She has a record as the organizer of a number of anti-cigarette leagues among the schoolboys. She came to her doctor the other day. He cheered her greatly by telling her he could cure her quickly and without the use of the knife.

"But you must promise to follow my directions," said the doctor, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye.

"Oh, I promise," said the lady.

"Without qualification?" asked the physician.

"Absolutely without qualification," answered the lady.

"Well, then, you must smoke cigarettes!"

The lady gasped. Visions of what might happen if she were seen with a cigarette between her teeth by any of her pupils floated before her, and she almost fainted. But the doctor was inexorable. The lady followed his directions, and in a week the foreign growth in her nose had disappeared. But that doesn't mean that the lady is now a confirmed cigarette smoker.—The United States Tobacco Journal.

Parental Indorsement.

The teacher had sent Johnny home with a note to the effect that he was idle, did not know his lessons, and had disturbed the school by whispering and other misconduct.

"My son," said his father, reaching behind the looking-glass for a small rawhide, "come with me to the woodshed. We will lead the strenuous life for about five minutes."—Chicago Tribune.

A Great Head.

Customer—Poliski, why do you always have fish for free lunch?

Poliski—I dell you. Der more fish eaden der more thirst, der more thirst, der more beer sold. Rich, aind it?

Matrimonial Joys.

Young Mother—I can't imagine what makes the baby cry so.

Young Father—I'll bet he heard me say I managed to get a little sleep last night.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Silver Coinage.

"Please tell me how many half and quarter dollars were coined from 1878 to 1891, inclusive."—C. S., Hart, Mich.

The following are the official figures:

	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.
1878	$726,200	$849,200
1879	2,950	3,695
1880	4,877	3,738
1881	5,487	3,243
1882	2,750	4,075
1883	4,519	3,859
1884	2,637	2,218
1885	3,065	3,632
1886	2,943	1,471
1887	2,855	2,677
1888	6,416	306,708
1889	6,355	3,177
1890	6,295	20,147
1891	100,300	1,551,150

Elections of 1899.

Please publish the official vote of the different states of the November elections."—M. M. M., Tobias, Neb.

We had to wait until the official figures were published, hence could not answer sooner. In ten of the 45 states, a smaller number than usual, were there general elections in the year 1899. This is the record of the vote in each:

State.	Repub-lican.	Demo-cratic.	Vari-ous.
Iowa	289,543	183,326	10,590
Kentucky	193,714	191,331	17,524
Maryland	116,286	128,409	6,494
Massachusetts	168,902	103,802	26,442
Michigan	216,828	165,482	16,835
Mississippi	......	42,273	6,097
Nebraska	94,213	109,320	......
Ohio	417,199	368,176	122,784
Pennsylvania	438,000	327,512	20,064
Rhode Island	24,308	14,602	4,220
Totals	1,908,993	1,634,233	231,060

Three features of these 1899 elections are noticeable—the fact that the more important states, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan particularly, were strongly Republican; the fact that, compared with the corresponding election of 1895, the year preceding the last Presidential election, the only state in which the Republican plurality was increased was Massachusetts, and the fact that, on the basis of the electoral vote, the Republicans carried states having 114 Presidential electors and the Democrats states having 25 only.

More than one-half of the vote cast as "various" for other parties, Prohibition, Socialist, Middle-of-the-Road Populist, Golden Rule, Social Democrat and Independent, was in favor of Jones for governor of Ohio or Brown for governor of Kentucky, as the result of exceptional political conditions which are not likely to be repeated in the Presidential election of 1900.

At the Mint.

"In his last report, Director of the Mint Roberts speaks of original and domestic deposits, and foreign coin and bars. Please explain."—L. H., Sunfield, Mich.

Original deposits means gold in grains, dust or bullion from the mines; domestic deposits, worn American gold coin, or gold in bars or bullion, from American sources. Foreign coin and bars means foreign gold that has been sent over here in payment of trade balances.

For Arid Lands.

"We live here in the arid belt of Arizona where can be found an inexaustible supply of water at 25 or 30 feet deep, but we have no wind. There is but one wind mill in this country, and that pumps water for stock only."—K. H. K., Buckeye, Ariz.

Why not purchase a gasoline engine to pump water? They cost less than a steam engine; they are driven by the explosion of gasoline vapor mixed with air; they are used by many Eastern farmers to pump water, runs churns, cutting boxes, etc. Try the experiment.

Exports and Imports.

J. A. B., Danville, Kan., sends us a tabular statement, from a Populist sheet, entitled, "The Effect of an English Financial Policy." Why "English?" Why not German, French, Austrian, or some other or all of the nations which are on the gold standard? Only China, Mexico, and two or three much smaller countries still adhere to silver.

The tables, which claim to be based on the reports of the secretary of the Treasury since 1873, show that since that time, up to December 31, 1898, we exported $3,516,011,295 more merchandise than we imported; that we exported $14,456,951 more gold than we exported, and that we exported $406,896,370 of silver. From the figures the Populist makes the astonishingly false assumption that we "have been forced to borrow money from the money-lenders of England till the debts due them now amount to over ten billion dollars."

The idiot who wrote that should take pains to learn something about our foreign trade. He says, "the balance due us as exports have been credited as interest account." This is utterly false. There are several factors which, as they do not pass through the custom-house, do not appear in the Treasury tables. One of these is freights paid to foreign vessel-owners. These average almost $100,000,000 a year. For the 25 years covered by the figures in question, this would amount to fully two billions.

Another factor is the money spent abroad each year by Americans. When one goes to Europe, he does not carry the ready money. He buys drafts on European banks and draws the money over there as he needs it. Thus this money, being paid in Europe instead of here, reduces the amount due us in settlement of the trade balances. This amounts to fully $100,000,000 a year. Deduct from this the amount spent by European travelers in the United States each year, and the total, for the 25 years in question, will fully wipe out the total of which our Populist friend makes so much.

The fact is admitted that there is more American capital loaned in Europe today than there is European capital loaned in the United States. We are a creditor nation now. In the light of these facts, you see how absurd the article is.

Concerning Trusts.

"There was an article in The Blade not long ago respecting trust provisions of the old McKinley bill and by the Wilson-Gorman law. Are you sure you are right in every respect? I would like to be sure before I throw it into the teeth of my Democratic neighbors."—B. R. S., Heilman, Ind.

We have not been able to find the article referred to, which was reprinted from some other paper. But the McKinley law provided that "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal." Then it fixed the penalty of every person making such contract or engaging in such combination, who is convicted, at a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

The next section declared that every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or who shall combine or conspire with others to monopolize, any part of the trade among the states or with foreign nations, should, on conviction, be subject to the same penalty as above.

The next section declared all such contracts, combinations or trusts to be illegal, and imposed the same penalty on every person convicted of being engaged therein.

The original Wilson bill had no such provision, but in the senate it was amended by section 73, which declared every combination, conspiracy, trust, etc., to be illegal, "when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations, either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is intended to operate to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter." And every person convicted under the above was to pay a fine not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment not less than three nor more than twelve months.

The difference is this: The McKinley law provisions applied not only to imports, but to articles manufactured in the United States; the Wilson-Gorman law had no provision against trusts in domestic manufactures.

Francis Parkman.

"Will you give a brief sketch of the life and works of Francis Parkman, the historian?"—S. G. P., Greeley, Colo.

Francis Parkman was born in Boston, September 16, 1823; graduated at Harvard in 1844; studied law two years, and in 1846 set out to explore the Rocky Mountains. He lived for months among the Dakota Indians and other tribes, incurring hardships and privations which made him an invalid. He visited France five times to search the archives for information to use in his historical writings. His chief work as a historian was a series of volumes to illustrate the rise and fall of French power in America. His works are: The California and Oregon Trail; Conspiracy of Pontiac; Pioneers of France in the New World; Jesuits in North America; Discovery of the Great West; The Old Regime in Canada; Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV, and Montcalm and Wolfe.

From Christ's Birth.

"From what do we reckon 1900? The Bible says Christ was 33 years old when he died, and he died A. D. 29. Please explain."—J. P. C., Carbondale, Pa.

The Bible does not say anything of the sort. It does not tell Christ's age at his death, nor does it give the year of his birth or of his death. You must distinguish between what the inspired writers wrote and the opinions of modern commentators. The year 1900 is reckoned from the birth of Christ.

Woman Suffrage.

"Give the strongest argument that can be advanced in favor of woman suffrage."—R. D. S., Camp Creek, Va.

Women are human, the same as men. There is no argument why men should be allowed to vote that is not equally applicable to women. There you have the whole thing in a nutshell.

Rural Free Delivery.

"How may rural free mail delivery be obtained?"—J. N. P., Hopkins, Mo.

Congress has appropriated a limited sum to try the experiment in a number of states. Probably the present session will increase this sum. Your Congressman is the proper person to consult with regard to it.

Hong Kong.

J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.: Hong Kong is an island of 29 square miles at the mouth of Canton river, China. It has a magnificent harber, and a population of 225,000. The city is properly named Victoria, but when Hong Kong is mentioned it means the city as well as the island. Hong Kong became the property of Great Britain by treaty with China in 1842. In 1861 the peninsula of Kowloon, opposite Hong Kong, was also ceded to Great Britain, and now forms part of the dependency.

Dividing Pensions.

Reader, East Pittsford, Vt.: We have printed the fact several times since March last, that on March 3, 1899, a law was passed whereby a pensioner's wife can obtain, at the discretion of the Pension office, a share of his pension. Consult an honest pension attorney or a good lawyer.

Scilicet.

"What is meant by letters "ss" and brace at beginning of official documents?"—G. H. S., Bellingham, Minn.

They are the Latin abbreviation of scilicet, which means—namely; to-wit; that is to say. It calls attention to what is immediately to follow, or introduces explanatory matter regarding what immediately preceded. Scilicet is a contraction of scire licet—scire, to know; licet, it is permitted.

Dewey at Manila.

"How did Dewey happen to be at Hong Kong, or Mirs Bay, at the time war was declared against Spain? What orders did he get from our government, if any, in reference to the capture of Manila? Was he ordered or not to Manila?"—J. W. T., Benbow, Mo.

Ever since about 1854, we have kept a squadron in Chinese waters, to care for the interests of our trade in that quarter of the world. Dewey was in command of the Pacific squadron at the time the war broke out. England being a neutral nation, his fleet could not stay at Hong Kong, and went to Mirs Bay, a few miles off.

In war, the rule is to strike the enemy wherever he is vulnerable. Spain had a fleet at Manila. Dewey either had to smash that fleet, or come back to the United States, for we had no coaling station over there. To come back would have been to expose our Pacific coast cities to attack by the Spaniards. The government at Washington telegraphed Dewey to find the Spanish fleet, capture or destroy it. He went first to Subig bay, but the enemy not being there, he went to Manila bay and destroyed it. Having destroyed the fleet, he had Manila at his mercy. He could take the city at any time, but he had not men enough to preserve order. The government sent troops, and Manila was taken. Any other course than that we took would have been idiotic and cowardly.

Spelling.

"I would like to have a scientific and comprehensive definition of spelling, which includes letter arrangement, pronunciation by syllables, and proper placing of accent. I do not wish the old stereotyped definitions which are erroneous and incomplete and ignore all mention of syllable or accent."—S. T. W., Wirsing, Pa.

You want a definition to include too much. When the letters of a word are given in proper order, the word is spelled; and spelling properly includes no more than that. Syllabication and accent come under the head of pronunciation, not of spelling. In oral spelling, the best schools do not allow pupils to pronounce the syllables.

Tommy Atkins.

"The British soldier is called 'Tommy Atkins.' What is the meaning of that title?"—H. E. H., Bellton, W. Va.

Some years ago Sir Garnet Wolseley, now a peer and commander-in-chief of the army of Great Britain, published a little volume called "The Soldier's Pocketbook of Field Service." In illustrating the manner of properly filling out field reports, he used the name "Thomas Atkins," where the soldier's name would be written in the real report. From this came the nickname. The American soldier, we are glad to say, has no nickname.

To Brighten Furniture.

H. H. Du Nastre, Va., will accept thanks for the following:

To clean and brighten furniture that has been fly-specked or soiled in any other way, rub lightly with a soft brush or cloth saturated with kerosene. Continue the rubbing till the fly-specks, etc., are removed, and you will find your furniture will be as nice as new; and if the varnish has been rubbed, you cannot tell it after the treatment.

Indian Schools.

"Please tell me if Congress has ever made any donations to help build up any of the churches or any of their schools. If they have, please tell me which of the churches have been the most favored."—C. S. F., Pawnee, Mo.

No, there were never any donations made. But various churches sent missionaries, years ago, among the Indians on the reservations, who established schools for Indian children. The government established schools later, but naturally in places where there were no mission schools. Then Congress for a number of years appropriated money to pay for the schooling of Indian children in the mission schools. This led to criticism, and the plan has now been abandoned. The Catholics had the most schools, so they received larger pay than any of the others.

We Won't Guess.

"Judging from the emigration since 1890 and the population of the large cities, where an enumeration has been taken yearly, what is it supposed the census of the present year will be?"—C. E. F., Dry Ridge, Ky.

We will not try to guess. We publish the above question to call attention to the fact that the Bureau will not answer any such questions, because two papers, to our knowledge, are offering prizes for those coming nearest. Whenever we know it we will not bother with newspaper or magazine competitions.

Two Countries.

"In looking over the map of Tennessee it is seen the counties of Overton and Warren are almost circular. Why were they formed in that shape?"—A. G. A., White Elm, Iowa.

We are unable to say. Will same reader kindly tell us?

The Monroe Doctrine.

"Please tell me if the Monroe doctrine has been violated. If so, when?"—H. D., Pearl, W. Va.

Certainly not. What made you imagine it had been?

New Liberty Bell.

"Will you please tell if you can what has been done with the new Liberty bell that was cast to be on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893?"—I. D. A., Durand, Wis.

We have lost track of it since the World's Fair. Can any reader tell where it is now?

Outside the Rules.

We are constantly getting letters which in one way or another are not within the rules given at the head of this column. Here are several which inquire about legal points. They refer to state laws. If the writers will think a little, they will see it is impossible to expect us to be posted on the laws of all 45 states, as well as the decisions of the courts on those laws. If we answer regarding Ohio, we will be expected to answer as to other states. The only advice we can give to each of the following persons is to consult a good lawyer:

V. R. C., Nettle Lake, Ohio.

J. B. H., Cole's Creek, Pa.: Any lawyer will tell you the procedure in your state to obtain a charter.

W. L. A., Fairview, Ohio.

D., Coralville, Iowa: Ask your county treasurer. We don't know the tax laws of your state.

B. M. C., Fir, Wash.: Your question about pension precedure we could not answer without inquiring of the Pension Bureau. Why not write there directly yourself?

E. C., Silvicola, Tenn.: You violate two rules—you ask a question of law, and you do not give your name.

Miscellaneous.

Reader, Newmarket, Iowa: There is such a ruling.

W. M. H., Three Rivers, Mich.: We have not the facts in the case of either to answer.

E. L. E., East Cohoctah, Mich.: Get a bookseller to order you a cheap book—25 or 50 cents—on debating.

E. T. Lambertville, Mich.: No, stones do not grow. Get a school text-book on geology, and read how they are formed.

W. J. L., Tacoma, Wash.: A company might be under bond to the state, and therefore responsible, and yet it might, by sharp practice, swindle a man in its dealings with him.

A. W. M., Dayton, Mich.: Your Populist friend is so ignorant on the money question as to be absurd. A few foreign bankers have branch houses in New York, as several New York banking houses have branches in urope. We have plenty of money for our needs, more than we ever had before.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College St., Jacksonville, Ills. "Words cannot express what I suffered. *I sought relief among the medical profession and found none.* Friends urged me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pain, and such distress every month but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

THE "FIRST HOUSE IN AMERICA."

Collier's Weekly.

Some time ago the dead letter office in Washington received a foreign letter addressed to the "First House in America." The chief clerk of the puzzle bureau sent the letter to the Federal Barge office of New York, on the theory that this would be the first house entered by a foreign immigrant landing in America. His theory proved correct; for when the letter was opened, it was found to contain a communication in Russian informing the immigration commissioner of the arrival of some Polish Jewesses who expected to be met at the Barge Office by their relatives. "The first house in America" is not a bad description for the little gray stone building that stands at the tip end of New York surmounted by a turret and flagstaff flying a faded specimen of Old Glory above the vertical stripes and stars of the custom house. This is where all immigrants admitted to New York first set foot on dry land.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS
take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

QUEER INSCRIPTIONS ON SWORD BLADES.

New York Press.

Rough as the fighters of old were, the inscription which they put on their swords often showed not only considerable poetic instinct, but sentimentality. "Faithful in adversity," is such a sentence engraved on an old sword of the seventeenth century. In a collection of blades of the sixteenth century are these inscriptions: "I quarrel." "God give me speed, that my foe be beat indeed." "With this defense and God's will, all my enemies I shall still." "In battle I will let myself be used." "When I my sword uplift in strife, God give the sinner eternal life." "Trust in God, bravely war therein your fame and honor are." "Your aim alone be God's great name. Who dares deny, strike thou him lame." "Every soldier fine, look on this sign, and use his hand for God and the land."

On blades from the eighteenth century are these inscriptions: "Nothing better in the world thou hast than to hold love and friendship fast." "I serve." "A good blade I—who would deny—let him meet me and I will hold—it will cost him blood or gold."

A Woman of Influence.

"My wife is a wonderful woman." "Ever write a book?" "No." "Play, perhaps?" "No." "President of a woman's club?" "Wrong again." "Has political aspirations?" "Not one." "Then for goodness' sake what's wonderful about her?" "We live in a flat, and she succeeded in having our janitor discharged."—Philadelphia Record.

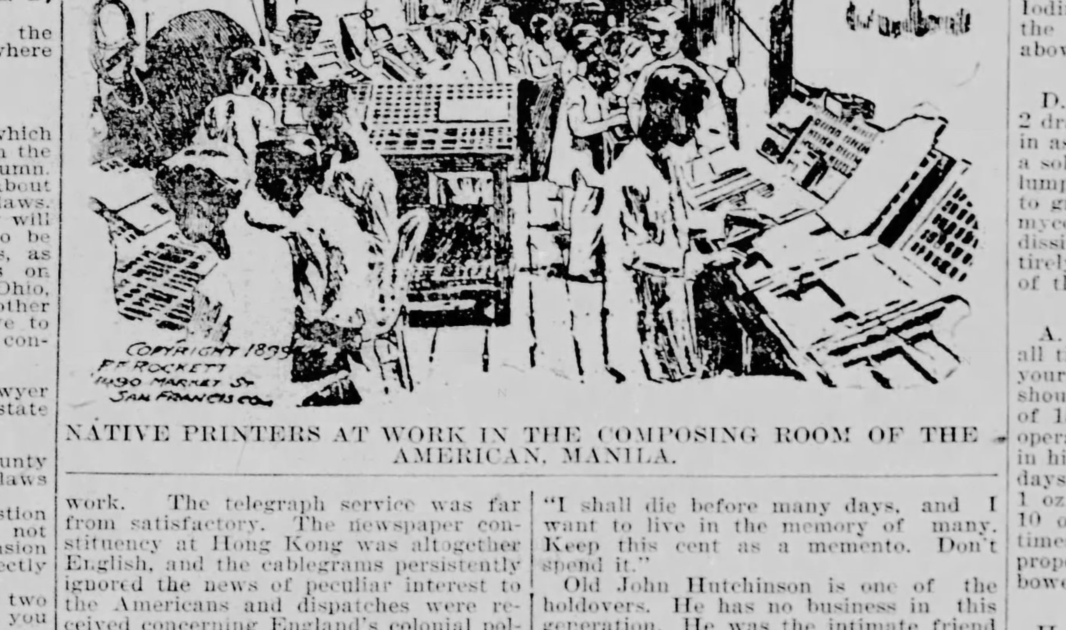
THE "AMERICAN" IN MANILA.

Starting of First American Newspaper After the Occupation.

The first civilizing influence to follow the flag is the newspaper, says the Kansas City Star. And so it was that not long after the taking of Manila the subject of starting a daily newspaper was broached. There were officers of the army and navy, and rank and file of the sea and land forces and the constantly increasing American colony to whom the lack of daily news of the happenings of the world was a loss that could not be estimated. There were two Spanish papers published in Manila and one or two papers printed in both Spanish and Filipino, but there was an utter absence of telegraph news from the United States, the baseball score was 40 days old when it reached Manila and the participants in the victory of August 13 received the first account six weeks after it had occurred.

The demand for a newspaper that could furnish telegraph news from the states was so urgent and persistent that Franklin V. Brooks, formerly a lieutenant in the Fourth cavalry, secured a fund by subscription to pay the cable tolls incident to a telegraph service. It is a matter of record that every officer in the army and the navy subscribed, and $3,000 was easily secured. A contract with a Spanish publishing house was quickly made and the American was duly launched. The editorship was at first divided between the proprietor and a corporal in the First Colorado regiment, the last named a newspaper man of considerable ability, who was excused from guard and other military duty in order to work for the newspaper. He wrote the editorials, edited the telegraph, was city editor and read the proofs.

The telegraph service was a "pony" service from Hong Kong and the editing of the two or three cablegrams daily was merely an incident of the day's



NATIVE PRINTERS AT WORK IN THE COMPOSING ROOM OF THE AMERICAN, MANILA.

work. The telegraph service was far from satisfactory. The newspaper constituency at Hong Kong was altogether English, and the cablegrams persistently ignored the news of peculiar interest to the Americans and dispatches were received concerning England's colonial policy.

It was not until the first of the year that the paper attained the dignity of having a city editor. The editor belonged to one of the volunteer regiments, and by the grace of his commanding officer, now General Funston, he worked six days in the week on the newspaper and did his regular tour of guard duty on Sunday until the outbreak, when he summarily resigned. The city editor was a repertorial "Pooh-Bah" and, combined with the duties of the city editorship, he was at once the war, police and marine reporter, to say nothing of an occasional whirl at a society column as well as taking care of the funeral and undertaker "run."

At the office of the captain of the port and along the water front the news of the arrival and departure of vessels was gathered. Then a visit to the various division and regimental headquarters, prolific news centers where volunteer correspondents came thick and fast with unpublishable stuff reminiscent of life on the ocean wave or descriptive of home in the barracks. The city editor usually closed his daily round at the "palace," now occupied as the headquarters of the American army. It was here that General Otis wielded the scepter of absolute authority, and it was here that the weary news gatherer made his daily report to the press censor, and listened to the emphatic order not to publish the best news item secured during the day. There was no appeal from the decision of the press censor.

The foreman of the news room was a man with a perpetual grievance. He was the only American in the room. The typesetters were Filipinos, and, while possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, they did not know a word of the English language and could follow the manuscript only by the letters, thus making it necessary for the plainest writing. To aid the intelligent compositor it was the habit to distinguish "n" from "u" by underscoring the latter letter. The proof reader was a man of many troubles. There was no proof press in the composing room. The proof was literally taken by hand. The damp proof sheet was spread over the ink-smeared galley and by the pressure of the hands the impression was made.

The edict of the military authorities required all residents to vacate the streets at 7:30 o'clock and sentinels had orders to shoot unwary night prowlers and imprison all persons found out on the street after the legal hours. The curfew law made it necessary for the American to go to press the evening before the paper was delivered. It was published as a morning newspaper.

With all of its trials and tribulations the American commanded good prices for its advertising. With the outbreak of February 4 came an end to listless life in the barracks, and with the transfer of the various regiments to the field and the firing line came a more active demand for local news. With commendable enterprise the American maintained correspondents with the various army divisions, and each day the papers were delivered on the firing line, containing a "full and complete account" of the previous day's fighting. Following in the footsteps of the American other newspapers have been established and still there is a crying demand for telegraph news from the states, which will not be obtained until the establishment of a competitive cable service.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

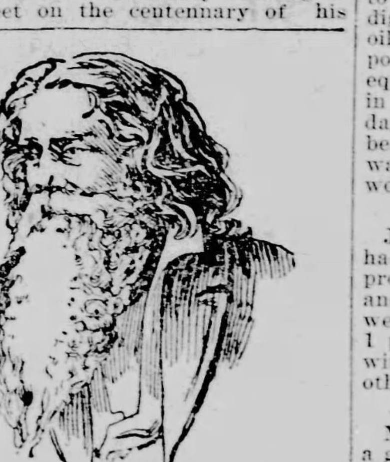
To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay $50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Ginseng, the great money making plant. Over 20 varieties shown in colors. $1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too.

F. B. MILLS, Box207 Rosehill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

GIVES CENTS AWAY FOR REMEMBRANCE.

John W. Hutchinson is the last of his family. He is lonely and alone. One hundred years ago in December his father and mother, Jese Hutchinson and Mary Leavitt, married. Sixteen children were born of this union and John is the last of these.

He visited the subtreasury building in Wall street on the centenary of his



JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.

parents' wedding and asked how many cent pieces of the last issue of 1899 he might get.

"All you want, I guess," answered the official.

"Well give me 500 now and save me 1,000 more replied the old man.

He took the coins and went away, but not without first telling the clerks his reasons for wanting them.

"I am the last of the family," he said. "I shall die before many days, and I want to live in the memory of many. Keep this cent as a memento. Don't spend it."

Old John Hutchinson is one of the holdovers. He has no business in this generation. He was the intimate friend and coworker of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery leaders. He occupied the same platform with them in ante-bellum days. They talked. He sang. In the great anti-slavery meetings which were held in Northern towns and cities, a decade before the civil war broke out, song played an important factor. John Hutchinson was the greatest of these anti-slavery soloists. His songs stirred the listeners' hearts and wrought to a great pitch the enthusiasm aroused by the words of Phillips or Garrison.

"In my lifetime I have sung at 11,657 public meetings—anti-slavery, religious and temperance," said the old man. "I worked with Moody after the war—long before his copartnership with Ira D. Sankey. Moody was a man of wonderful vigor. We did not always agree on religious questions. I have lived a dozen lives in my 79 years. The world is getting away from me. I don't belong here any longer. My one wish now is to feel and know that some hundreds of the millions in this big land have in their keeping a memento of my family. That is why I am giving away these bits of copper. Will they treasure them?"

—"Adversity flattereth no man," but the pains of dyspepsia turn his attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in its use he finds a cure.

GENERAL LAWTON AND FATALISM.

J. H. Wainwright, of New York, spent Sunday in this city, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and in the course of conversation told an interesting story of the late General Lawton. "I met the general for the first time in my life at Washington last winter," he said. "A friend who is in the War department was showing me through the building, and in the ante-room of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn's offices we found General Lawton, who, if I remember rightly, had come to the capital to join President McKinley in a flying trip to the South. I was impressed at once by his immense stature and soldierly appearance, and after I was introduced I told him that I had a brother in his old regiment, the Ninth Indiana. That interested him, and he became cordial immediately. We chatted for at least half an hour, talking about Cuba and the Philippines, and one part of our conversation returns to me with sad and peculiar significance. I had remarked, half jestingly, that he offered a very conspicuous target for a bullet, and he laughed and replied that the right bullet would always find its mark, no matter how small. Then he related an incident which occurred during the Civil War. In one of the engagements of his command, I can't remember now whether he mentioned the place, a piece of shell hit the ground near where a soldier was standing, and scared him so badly that he jumped straight up into the air like a rabbit. As he did so a Minie ball knocked off the crown of his head. 'That was the one particular bullet intended to kill him,' said General Lawton, 'and he actually had to jump after it.' He spoke in a light, off-hand fashion, but there was an undertone of seriousness in his voice, and I inferred from the story that he was, like most veteran soldiers, a pronounced fatalist."

A Question of Time.

Ethel (rummaging in grandma's drawer)—Oh, grandma, what a curious key this is!

Grandma—Yes, my dear; that was your grandfather's latchkey.

Ethel—And you keep it in memory of old days?

Grandma—No, my dear; old nights.—Tit-Bits.

Had Brains.

First Bunco Man—This chap I'm trying to work isn't so easy as I expected.

Second Bunco Man—I thought he had more money than brains.

First Bunco Man—He has, but he has brains enough to see that he has.—Puck.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Dog Has Chorea.

R. L. F., Pennsylvania: Your dog has a disease called chorea, and there is no certainty that he will recover. Sometimes the dog is troubled with worms and to treat the animal, worm medicine should first be given. As good a remedy as any is: Areca nut coarsely powdered, 1¼ grains. Make into a pill with syrup; or, it may be given with broth. It should be given at once, as it soon gets bitter. Four hours after give two full tablespoonfuls of castor oil. When this operates, give sulphate of zinc, 2 grains; extract of gentian, 3 grains. Give this much three times a day for three days. Omit for a week and repeat the zinc and gentian. The bowels of the dog must be kept in order.

Horse Belches Gas.

O. M. W., Vermont: Your horse seems to be suffering from a severe case of indigestion. Give him 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, after which give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix thoroughly, and give in heaping tablespoonful doses twice a day, before feeding. The powders are best given as a drench in half a pint of water. Examine the horse's feces for worms.

Has Running Sore Under Jaw.

J. H. H., Illinois: Your horse no doubt had strangles and the part has not healed properly. Probe the part to the bottom, and then inject this two or three times a week: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. If there is proud flesh, touch it with a stick of lunar caustic once every other day.

Sacaline or Saghalin.

Mrs. B. S., Kansas: There has been a good deal of discussion over this plant. Great claims have been made for it in some quarters, while in others it has been roundly denounced as of little value. It has been said that it is hard to get started, and when it does get a hold, it is difficult to get rid of the roots. There was quite a craze for it some time ago, as it was supposed to be a wonderful forage plant, but the agricultural papers have little to say about it now. It may be a good plant under proper cultivation, but the editor advises you to let it alone.

Acute Indigestion in Horses.

C. D. Z., Missouri: See answer to O. M. W., Vermont. Feed no immature or mouldy food. Be sure to feed at regular hours. Give a bran mash once a week. Make no more of this than the horse will clean up, as any feed that is left over is injurious.

Bunch on Side of Hind Teat.

G., New York: For the induration on the front side of your cow's teat rub some of this in twice a day, manipulating the lump gently with the fingers: Iodine, 1-4 oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. If the lump becomes abraded, stop the above, and sprinkle with rosin.

Small Lump on Neck.

D. C., West Virginia: Take of iodine, 2 drachms; vaseline, 4 ozs. Dissolve this in as little water as is necessary to make a solution, and rub a little well in on the lump twice a day. If the lump continues to grow you may have a case of actinomycosis on your hands. The above may dissipate the lump. If it does not entirely disappear within a month use more of the above.

Mare Sweats Easily.

A. R. S., Illinois: Sweating is not at all times a symptom of disease. But as your horse is in poor condition, you should clean out his bowels with a dose of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. After this operates, put 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in his drinking water once a day for two days. Then give this: Tincture of iron, 1 oz.; tincture of gentian, 1 oz.; water, 10 ozs. Give two tablespoonfuls three times a day. If the bowels do not work properly, feed bran mashes until the bowels become regular.

Says Horse Has Sweeny.

H. A. H., South Dakota: You should be sure the lameness is in the shoulder. In most instances a horse that seems to have lameness in the shoulder, really has a corn that makes him go lame. Have your horse examined for corns. A corn, if present, may be found in the sensitive sole, in the triangular space between the bars and the wall at the heel—found in the fore feet only. If the horse has no corn, carefully examine the frog for disease. If the animal has sweeny or atrophy of the shoulder, bathe the part with water as warm as the hand will bear, for half an hour, three times a day, for three or four days, wiping dry after each fomentation. They clip the hair from the joint of the shoulder, and rub a little of this on the joint: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Apply this in the evening, wash off with warm water and soap in the morning, and, after drying well, re-apply. This should be done for about five days. Then heal with vaseline. It may be necessary to apply the mercury and lard again after the part is healed. The horse must have perfect rest. In some cases, the above will not reach the desired result, and a seaton becomes necessary. This should be done by a veterinarian.

Cow Has Catarrh.

D. J. N., Kansas: Your cow is suffering from catarrh. Keep her in a warm place, well blanketed. Keep her nostrils washed out with warm water. Give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for two days, then give her this: Sulphate of iron (copperas), 3 drachms; gentian, 2 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm. Powder and mix. Give as one dose, and repeat morning and night for eight days. If the bowels do not work properly, give bran mashes until they work naturally.

Swelling on Cow.

S. J., Kansas:—Your cow seems to be suffering from anasarca. This may be the result of weakened state of the system or caused from previous disease. Oedema may be distinguished from anthorax by the absence of pain or fever. Functional derangement of the kidneys may cause the swelling. If the cow is in good flesh, give a purgative of 1 lb. Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. Follow this with ½ oz. acitate of potash twice a day for five days. If the cow is debilitated, give her gentian root, 1 oz., ginger ½ oz. oatmeal gruel, 1 quart. Give in one dose, and repeat three times a day for two weeks. If the disease is running a rapid course, remove the cow from the others, and if she dies bury her deeply in the ground. No risk should be run in a disease of the kind of which you write. It would be well for you to call a veterinarian.

Chickens Lame (Diarrhoea.

L. G., Illinois: The lameness of your chickens is the result of rheumatism. Keep them in a dry, warm place, free from draughts of air. Have you been feeding your chickens much stimulating foods, or have you been putting pepper in their feed? If so, stop it; a very little pepper is good once in a while, but too much is dangerous. New corn fed too freely is bad for chickens. Stop feeding it for two or three weeks, and when you begin feeding it again, dry it first in the oven of your stove. Rub the chickens' legs with warm mustard water and afterward dry them well. You must give them plenty of sharp grit, and cut clover into very small pieces, pouring sufficient water on it to make it swell, feeding the clover twice a day. See that all feed is perfectly clean and free from mould. The house in which your fowls are kept must be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with lime, to kill the germs of disease in the droppings. Remove the sick fowls from the well ones. Give each chicken that has diarrhea a full teaspoonful of castor oil, and afterward give this: Five grains powdered chalk; 5 grains turkey rhubarb, and 2 grains cayenne pepper. A cheap remedy, and one that has done much good at times, is this: Brown two full tablespoonfuls of wheat flour in a pan stirring in a little sheep's tallow, an onion, and a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Thin this when needed for use with water to the consistency of thick cream, and give each chicken a dessert spoonful, warm, every three hours until the diarrhea stops. The flour must be made a rich brown. Boil bran and oats together, and chip in a little fresh boiled beef, a potato rind, and an onion. Make it so that it will be a stiff paste, not watery or thin. Feed this in the morning warm. A teaspoonful of pepper and a pinch of salt should be stirred in the mixture. In the evening feed warmed wheat. A quart of grain food per day for ten hens is sufficient. Break old bone fine and give to the chickens. After the diarrhea has ceased stop the browned flour at once.

Will Not Heal.

B. P., Wisconsin: For the part in your horse's foot that will not heal, poultice with linseed meal, warm, for a full day. Then carefully wash with warm water and soap and apply this for several days: Wheat flour, 2 parts; rosin, 2 parts; burnt alum (to be had at any drug store), 1 part. Mix well, sprinkle it on, and wrap with soft muslin. The wound should be washed every day, and the above powder applied after drying. If the little hard lumps do not yield to the above treatment, touch them with a little lunar caustic.

Will Not Conceive.

L. S. J., West Virginia: If the cow is as you say, in good health, if the "moon calves," or "wild calves" were properly removed, there seems to be no reason why she should not conceive, as she has heretofore had calves. Before putting her to the bull, for two or three weeks feed no oil cake, sugar cane or sorghum. Give her plenty of exercise. Give her half a pint to a pint of hemp seed once a day for two months, both before and after service. Give her a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. Sometimes a high-bred cow will not breed to a high-bred bull, but may do so to a mongrel. The bull should be young and vigorous.

Lame on Starting.

E. C. L.: As your old mare is lame on first starting, and the lameness diminishes on motion, she may have a corn. (See where to find a corn elsewhere in this column), muscular disease or rheumatism. The editor can not judge from which of these your mare is suffering from the brief note you sent.

Mare Thin in Flesh.

J. H., Iowa: If your mare is not vicious, but simply high strung and nervous, it is not a bad quality, as by carefulness in driving and kindness she will be perfectly tractable. As she is thin in flesh, it may be that she is troubled with worms. You may learn if this is the case by watching her droppings. If she is troubled with worms write again. It may be well for you to give your mare 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, and after it operates give this: Nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; sulphate of iron, 1½ ozs.; fenugreek seed, 2 drachms; linseed meal, 2 ozs. Powder and mix. Give a tablespoonful morning and night in the feed. This recipe is from the Encyclopedia of Live Stock.

Received.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Irrigation of the Rocky Mountain States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hogs in the Orchard.

After fruit trees get up some size, large enough to have profitable crops it is a good plan to pasture with hogs. In allowing the hogs to run in the orchard during the summer and early fall, not only are large quantities of fallen fruit that in a majority of cases would otherwise be destroyed but at the same time large numbers of insect pests and worms are destroyed with them.

Hogs do not discriminate in their eating, and in this way the wormy fruit is eaten the same as the good, and a good use made of all. If desired to use the best of the fallen fruit the hogs may be turned out at night and in the morning what fruit is desired picked up and then the hogs turned in again and eat up what is left. None should be left to rot upon the ground, as this only increases the number of pests that injure the trees and fruit.—Colman's Rural World.

Man's Perfidy.

"Life holds no further charms for me,"
He said with many a sigh;
"Since you have spurned my love I long
To just lie down and die!"
He hurried off to pine away,
She sighed: "Alas! Too bad!"
But he lived to love another day,
And that's what made her mad!

CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E. W. Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

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3. A Natal Mirror—Willows and Reflection.
4. The Sketcher Sketched—Mr. Melton Prior Sketching Under Fire at Nicholson's Nek.
5. Zulu Girls Dressing Hair. Loading Cattle.
6. The Rand Club. The Grand National Hotel.
7. Inhambaan Dance.
8. General Postoffice Building, Government Square, Johannesburg.
9. Native Huts, Carting Wood. Street in Native Village. Panoramic View.
10. Tanza, The Plaza.
11. Bluff Rock.
12. A Well-Aimed Boer Shell—An Incident in the Battle of Elandslaagte.
13. Hospital Train Leaving Ladysmith for Pietermaritzburg.
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I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 8 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SERUM WILL PROLONG LIFE.

Prof. Metchnikoff May Solve Problem of Defying Old Age.

From the laboratory of the Pasteur institute in Paris, which has given the world so many marvelous ideas in advanced medical science, comes another startling declaration. Prof. Metchnikoff one of the savants of the institute, asserts he has discovered a serum which will restore the red corpuscles to the blood of the aged and greatly prolong

HOW THE SERUM IS INJECTED INTO A RABBIT.

life. The discovery has passed the laboratory stage, but is still being experimented upon. So many times in the past has this announcement been made that so-called "elixirs of life" had been discovered that the professors at the institute were very chary about announcing Prof. Metchnikoff's discovery to the world. But so remarkable are the results he has attained in his experiments that there is much hope the discovery will not prove a failure, as did the Brown-Sequard "elixir" many years ago and other alleged discoveries.

Professor Metchnikoff's experiments show that the explanation of senile atrophy has hitherto been erroneous. The theory was that certain blood cells devoured others and the vital functions began to weaken. The organic poisons thrown off energetically in youth were believed to remain in the system in old age, or, at least, to be less energetically ejected. These poisoned the finer cells, while without action on those of the conjunctive disease. The noble cells died, became the prey of the other or plebeian cells, thus bringing atrophy to the organ where the metamorphosis occurred. Professor Metchnikoff has proved conclusively that the noble cells are not dead in the organs atrophied by senility.

Moreover, they may be multiplied. If assisted in their struggle with the plebeian cells, they continue to live actively as in youth, and, theoretically, the organism will cease to grow old and life will be prolonged. Professor Metchnikoff has found means of affording this resistance, and the results already obtained are extraordinary.

The discovery was made in the following manner: M. Bordet, one of the professor's pupils in 1898, published the results of a curious experiment, which consisted of injecting the blood of a rabbit into a guinea pig. Later he injected the blood of this guinea pig into a rabbit and the latter died. Professor Metchnikoff sought the cause of the phenomenon and was soon convinced that the blood of the guinea pig, injected into a rabbit or other vertebrate animal, elaborates the poison that weakens the red globules of the blood and makes them the prey of any disease germ that may gain access.

Starting from the fact that the poison elaborated in the guinea pig is fatal in

THIS IS THE WAY THE SERUM IS USED UPON MEN.

large doses, Prof. Metchnikoff argued that the action in small doses must be stimulating. On this is based the action of all medicines, such as strychnine and arsenic.

He therefore began to inject into rabbits feeble solutions of previously injected guinea pig's blood. A cubic millimeter of the blood of the rabbits thus treated contained before the injection 3,000,000 red globules. In three or four days the number increased to 8,000,000.

A sovereign remedy against anaemia has been discovered and the theory concerning the red globules has been confirmed. An entire section of the Pasteur institute is now working to find the specific serums for each particular organ. If the blood serum acts on the red globules of the liver the serum must have a similar effect on the cells of the liver, the brain serum on the brain, and so on. The experiments have demonstrated this.

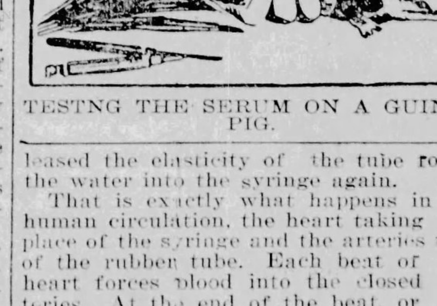
A specific kidney serum was found some days ago. The professor is now determining the exact dose for medical purposes. The discovery has now passed the period of mere laboratory experiments. The celebrated Dr. Vidal is now at work on human serum.

It is not difficult to appreciate the immense importance of such a discovery as this. No claims of the miraculous are made for the serum by its discoverer, Dr. Metchnikoff; he does not call it the elixir of life, neither does he declare that the serum cannot be improved. When an injection of the newly discovered substance is given to an old man he does not straighten up before the eyes of the doctor, neither do his cheeks glow with youth. His gray hair does not promptly regain its color, neither does any other immediately visible change take place. The recipient of the treatment, however, does feel very much stronger and better.

It was Professor Virchow who once said that a man was as old as his arteries. It has always been taught in the schools that the actual cause of old age was atrophy of the muscular coats of the arteries. The better to understand just what Professor Virchow meant the following explanation of the way in which the arteries perform their function may be helpful:

The arterial system of the human body may be compared to the length of a small caliber rubber tube which has been fastened to the nozzle of the syringe. If the end of the rubber tube is dipped into water and the plunger of the syringe is raised the rubber tube and the syringe will both be filled with water. If the free end of the rubber tube is now tied up it gives a correct representation of the way in which the arterial system works.

When the plunger of the syringe is pushed down the water is forced into the elastic tube, which swells out under the pressure. As soon as the plunger is re-



TESTNG THE SERUM ON A GUINEA PIG.

leased the elasticity of the tube forces the water into the syringe again.

That is exactly what happens in the human circulation, the heart taking the place of the syringe and the arteries that of the rubber tube. Each beat of the heart forces blood into the closed arteries. At the end of the beat, or impulse, the elastic arteries force the blood back again.

This operation is repeated without cessation as long as life lasts. Just as long as the arteries retain their elasticity and their ability to promptly return the blood supplied to them, just so long is the owner of the arteries in possession of perfect health.

When the arteries begin to lose their elasticity is the time at which old age begins to make itself apparent.

That is what Virchow meant when he said: "Every man is as old as his arteries."

The subject of the deterioration of the arterial coats in man is one that has attracted the attention of many generations of physicians. It has been discovered that the gradual weakening of the muscular fiber of the artery, which results in loss of elasticity, is due to the deposit of various salts of lime in the tissues. In other words, the arteries become calcified.

Up to the present time all attempts to prevent the deposition of lime salts in the arterial coats have resulted in failure. Most of these attempts took the form of the administration of various medicines, intended either to dissolve the lime or to prevent the formation of calcifying materials in the body.

It is to the improvements that have been made in the microscope more than to anything else that an improved method of treatment has been discovered. Scientists noticed that there was a marked difference between the cells found in the lymph of old men and that of healthy youth. It was at once apparent that in youth cells were larger, more numerous and much more active.

At about this time it seems to have occurred to many scientists that if a plentiful supply of these life-giving cells could be transferred from a young man to an old one the changes incident to old age would be at least arrested. Some of the people who were smitted with this idea promptly rushed into print and told the public that if such a thing could be done the result would be eternal life. Others made experiments, and, as a result, announced that while the theory was perfect the practice was impossible. They said that live cells could not be placed in the human system without doing a great deal more harm than good, and some of the experiments which were thereupon attempted seemed to prove the justice of the claim. Time and again the attempt has been made to transplant living cells from one living animal to the other, so that decay or disease in one body might be checked by the healthy cell of life from another. It has nearly always failed. The most familiar example of this can be found in the now obsolete operation of the transfusion of blood. In the old days this operation was often performed, it being considered that the infusion of healthy blood into the veins of a sick person would give him strength.

While perfect in theory the operation nearly always failed in practice. Nowadays it is never performed by surgeons of modern attainments. When the infusion of blood is indicated now it is the practice to inject salt water into the patient's veins. This is usually effective. Nevertheless it has been felt that if it were possible to place active life-making cells in a weakened human body it would be a tremendous step toward the attainment of a much longer span of life than is at present vouchsafed to man.

This is the basis of fact upon which Professor Metchnikoff places his theory. He says that he has found that he can positively increase the number of red cells, or corpuscles, in the blood by the injection of a carefully prepared serum. To increase the red cells is equivalent to increase the wear-resisting power of the arteries, for the red cell appears to be the active factor in preserving the tone of these blood vessels.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves the Suffering from Overwrought Nerves.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so grateful for the benefit derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I wish you to publish this testimonial that others may know the value of your medicine. I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all and was too weak to walk across the floor without aid. The disease had reached a condition where my heart was affected by it, so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."—MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON, 196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Thin, Sallow and Nervous

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was thin, sallow and nervous. I had not had my menses for over a year and a half. Doctored with several physicians in town and one specialist, but did not get any better. I finally decided to try your medicine, and wrote to you. After I had taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier, my menses returned, and I feel as well and strong as I ever did, and am gaining flesh."—MISS LENA GAINES, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

In Favor.

Pearl—I almost love Harry.

Ruby—But he is such a slow fellow.

Pearl—That's just it. He actually took 15 minutes to put on my skates last night.—Chicago News.

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Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The White Terror is a story, one of three, written by Felix Gras and translated by Catherine A. Janvier. It is a romance of the French Revolution and a very strong one, a marked excellence of which is the character drawing. The author has evidently studied his people with a view of understanding how they were led to certain actions under the conditions in which they found themselves, with the result of a marvelous freshness and vigor in delineation.

The story is full of bloodshed, of fearful adventures, of narrow escapes, of the excesses of a people frenzied with the passions aroused by the whirlwind loosened upon France during the terrible years when first the Reds of the Revolution were in power, and then the White Terror gained the ascendency. To read of these horrors and believe them a true representation of those times, as they undoubtedly are, is almost to doubt that the actors were human.

This striking story is splendidly told, as are the others of the three, and will find many readers. It is published by D. Appleton and Company.

Jack Crews, by Martha Frye Boggs, is a novel which is dedicated to the Railway Engineers of America, one of whom the writer has taken for her hero.

Jack Crews, the hero, is a self-made young man who falls in love with a beautiful girl from the mountains whom he meets in "the valley," where she had gone to live after the death of her parents. Here he makes an unconventional marriage with her just as he is recovering from a severe attack of fever. His convalescence is so slow, however, that his wife finally takes him to her old home in the mountains which she had retained with the idea of returning to it if she found she could not be happy in the more restricted life of a city.

His experiences and the thrilling adventures through which he passes make up the interest of the story which depicts an exciting side of life among the hardy mountaineers, to whom Jack Crews finally becomes a prophet and teacher.

G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Two Wyoming Girls, a story for young people, by Mrs. Carrie L. Marshall, is an account of two sisters who were thrown upon their own resources and compelled to "prove up" a homestead claim in Wyoming.

The two heroines endure many privations and have a number of thrilling adventures, but through it all, Black Joe, their faithful negro servant, protects and guards them and in the end comes bravely to the rescue.

The story is bright and entertaining and doubtless its circle of readers will not be confined to the very young people alone.

Published by The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The Rebel's Daughter, by J. G. Woerner, is a story of love, politics and war, in which there is a dissertation upon German poetry, together with the discussion of other subjects which do not seem to have any apparent connection with the plot.

The time of action is in the ante-bellum days; the scenes are laid in the Southern state, and the hero, a German youth of remarkable bravery and mental ability, is made to meet Lincoln, Douglass, and other great men of the time. The novel gives a very good idea of the intense feeling of the Southern slaveholders against what they considered unwarranted interference with their rights of property, and while the plot is good, the story is written in a commonplace literary style and is altogether too diffuse and lengthy. There are a number of illustrations in the book, which is published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston.

An edition of Henryk Sienkiewicz's Knights of the Cross, the Curtin translation of which was noticed at length in these columns last week, comes from the publishing house of R. F. Fenno & Company, New York. The part now appearing is contained in two pretty volumes.

This translation of Sienkiewicz's powerful novel is, it is said, made directly from the Polish, and is therefore more true to the spirit of its writing than any coming from the Russian edition. Readers must, however, decide for themselves which they like best.

The volumes are profusely illustrated. They are in clear type, upon good paper and are well bound.

As It Happened, is the title of a book the author of which is Mrs. Josephine Winfield Brake, an aforetime dweller in Toledo. For this reason, and because it is the writer's first book, it has been read carefully and hopefully, with the desire to find much to commend and little to criticise adversely.

It has not been found in any sense a great book. Were it not for its authorship, it would have been passed on, among many of its sort, with a paragraph of notice. Neither is it wholly good, nor wholly bad. The writer has possibly aimed—let us suppose this to be true—to make it sound a note of warning to women workers. She has failed, if this were her purpose, because of the sensational high lights she has thrown upon her characters. Her heroine, Selene is too much of a tragedy actress, with her great beauty, her appalling (!) innocence, and her intense emotional nature, to have her experiences of any use to the ordinary girl worker.

As It Happened is published by The Neale Company, Washington, D. C.

Songs from the Psalter, by Richard Arnold Greene, is a little volume which comes from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is made up of various Scriptural passages, notably the Psalms, put into verse, some of it very good. There is a question as to whether the beautiful one beginning "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," is improved by being rhymed and measured as has been done by Mr. Greene. Possibly the lover of the stanza form may find this more pleasant than the original.

The fourth volume of The World's Best Orations maintains the standard characteristics of the three preceeding. It is especially rich in the productions of American public men, nearly all of the utterances having been delivered upon some question vitally affecting the future of the country. Along this line are to be found some of the best speeches of Henry Clay which did much to produce the realignment of political forces after the rise of Andrew Jackson. One speech of especial interest at the present time is that of John M. Clayton, delivered in the United States Senate in defense of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which treaty guarantees the neutrality of any canal that should, after its ratification, be constructed across the isthmus of Panama or contiguous territory, connecting the two oceans. Clayton ably defended the treaty against the attacks of Senator Douglass, who was a strenuous advocate of the policy of this government building and fortifying such a canal in defiance of the will or wishes of any or all other nations.

Benjamin Constant and Victor Cousin are the only Frenchmen from whom extracts are given. Crispi's oration on the occasion of the unveiling of Garibaldi's monument appears in this work. The great churchmen represented are Cyprian and Damiani. Published by F. P. Kaiser & Son, St. Louis.

A book that deserves a most careful reading by those who are interested in knowing more of the primary sources of Christianity, is one entitled The Revelation of Jesus, by George Holley Gilbert, Professor of New Testament literature and interpretation in the Chicago Theological Seminary, and the author of The Student's Life of Jesus, and The Student's Life of Paul.

"The revelation of Jesus," he says in his preface, "must be historically investigated, and yet it is so intimately associated with our most sacred thoughts and feelings that a student shrinks from claiming that his investigation is absolutely historical." Yet he has endeavored to do this by following the thought of Jesus with accuracy, applying not a theological test but the historical one. He has endeavored to get at the point of view of Jesus, and to observe the proportions which different subjects have in his teachings. How he has carried out his endeavor each reader will discover for himself, reaching his own conclusion from the standpoint of his development.

The Macmillans are the publishers.

The Doubleday and McClure Company brings out a volume entitled Literature, belonging to the Home Study Circle of the Chicago Record, and edited by Seymour Eaton. Included in its pages are studies of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron.

The work has been done in a very excellent way, and the result is a handsome and useful volume with many illustrations. It can not fail to help those students who can not take a college course, but are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of literature. The series, of which the present book is one, includes twenty or thirty volumes upon diverse topics, such as Architecture, Business, etc.

"'Of what are you afraid, my child?' said the kindly teacher.
'Oh, sir, the flowers, they are wild,' replied the timid creature."

The above is the quaint rhyme which serves as a text to the opening picture in Peter Newell's book of pictures and rhymes, from the press of Harper & Bros., New York.

The greatest charm in the artist's drawing lies in their originality. His work is distinctly his own, and is not modeled after or in the least suggestive of the work of any other. And of his writings the same words may be said, for, the note of quaintness is as clearly struck in the little rhymes as in the pictures with which he illustrates them.

Mr. Newell's mission is to bring laughter into the world, and in this he succeeds, always clearly and cleanly, in an artistic style that stands alone in its individuality.

Coontown's 400, by E. W. Kemble, is a group of thirty humorous drawings which are placed before the public in book form by the Life Publishing Co., New York.

Mr. Kemble pictures the funny side of darkey life and has transferred his appreciation of the ludicrous to paper, and by his clever drawings endeavors to convey his impressions of the grotesque to others.

Books Received.

From Rand, McNally and company, Chicago:

Captain Landon. By Richard Henry Savage. $1.00.

From Life Publishing company, New York:

Mythology for Modern. By James S. Metcalfe. $1.00; and

Coontown's 400. Drawings by E. W. Kemble. $2.00.

From E. P. Dutton and company, New York:

The Story of Lewis Carroll. By Miss Isa Bowman. $1.00.

Received through Brown, Eager and Hull:

From D. Appleton and company, New York:

The World's Mercy. By Maxwell Gray; and

The Story of Eclipses. By George F. Chambers.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York: First Principles in Politics. By William Samuel Lilly. $2.50;

Bismarck. By G. W. Headlam, $1.50;

Growth of Nationality in the United States. By John Bascom, $1.25;

The Wheat Problem. By Sir William Crookes, $1.25; and

Voices of Freedom. By Horatio W. Dresser. $1.25.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., New York:

A Rational Marriage. By Florence Marryat. $1.25.

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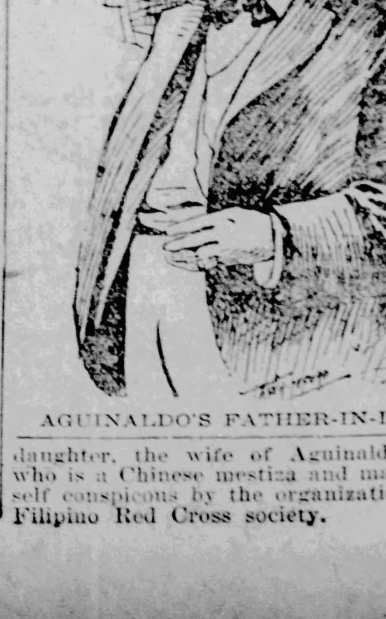
THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF AGUINALDO.

The father-in-law of the fugitive Tagal chief is said to be a placid, peace-loving old gentleman, nothing like his



AGUINALDO'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

daughter, the wife of Aguinaldo, and who is a Chinese mestiza and made herself conspicuous by the organization of a Filipino Red Cross society.

THE SO-CALLED TOMB OF NERO.

Quaint Monument Over Grave of Publius Vibius Marianus.

Four miles from Porta del Popolo, on the celebrated Via Cassia, leading into Rome, is a singular monument, the so-called tomb of Nero. It is the tomb of Publius Vibius Marianus, as seen by the inscription; and truly to those seeing it for the first time it stands out as an imposing monument, with its classic outlines, high upon its basement, along the historical ancient road.

The colossal proportions of the sarcophagus, its funeral shape, the solitude of the place, give a mysterious, fantastic appearance to this grand old relic, so that the popular imagination attributed it to Nero, who has remained in tradition as the type of wickedness. Instead of which, however, the first persecutor of the Christians, the incendiary of Rome—and it may have been for a good purpose—was buried at the foot of the Collis hortulorum, that hill which remained for a long time desolate and awe inspiring, and which is now the Pincio; the delightful garden and public promenade of Rome.

The tower of Nero, still in existence, is an imposing, medieval tower, slightly bending on one side, which is still to be seen at the bottom of the Via del Quirinale, where the Via Naxionale and Via Panisperana join, not far from the remains of the walls of Servius Tulius, which appear in the little central garden, and from the Porta Fontinalis, which can still be seen in its integrity at the entrance of the staircase of Palazzo Antonelli close by.

From this tower it is a popular saying that Nero watched Rome burning, reveling in the sight and declaiming, in the dress of a play actor, he, the great artist, some verses upon the destruction of Troy.

Other places, which, with or without

SO-CALLED TOMB OF NERO.

reason, were associated with him, retained for a long time his name. The Prati di Castello, so remarkably changed now, were called in the middle ages Prata Neronis, the meadows of Nero. In the famous medieval guide, entitled, Mirabilia Urbis Romae, is found recorded the Obeliscum Neronis, the Aerarium Neronis, the Pons Neronis. There was also a Cisterna Neronis, where it is said he took refuge to protect himself against the Roman rebels, who followed him with the intention of killing him.

And, in fact, at four miles distance from Rome, not far perhaps from this so-called tomb of Nero, he took refuge in the country house of his freedman Phaon and after many hesitations and indecisions, exclaiming: "Qualis artifex pereo!" he succeeded in wounding himself mortally in the throat, with the assistance of Epaphroditus, his secretary, at the moment in which the centurion, sent to arrest him by the senate, arrived upon the scene.

"Self Preservation

Is the first law of Nature." For this reason everyone who is ill desires to become well. Those who have impure or impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because they know it will enrich and purify their blood and give them good health. To take this medicine on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self-preservation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

TOO LITERAL.

"It's terrible," said Senator Sorghum, as he looked at the paper, "to see how some of us public men suffer at the hands of these interviewers."

"Are you the victim of another base fabrication?"

"I dunno's it was any fabrication."

"But the report was somewhat garbled?"

"No, it wasn't garbled—not a bit."

"Do you—do you regret having expressed the opinions attributed to you?"

"No; they're all right."

"Well, if you admit having given the interview, and that it wasn't garbled"——

"There's just the point. I don't know when I have been more disappointed than I was when I took up the paper. There it was, just plain talk. Not an epigram in the whole business. Not a flashing sally of satire, nor a bit of pungent philosophy in the whole thing. It made me sleepy to read it. The man that interviewed me before put all them things in and folks were talking about it for a week after. But this chap wrote every word down straightforward just as I said it. I tell you, it has taught me a lesson. The next time anybody tries to interview me I'll find out something about him beforehand. I'll make dead sure that he understands his business and knows how to garble and do it right."—Washington Star.

On His Knees.

Maud—Tell me all about it.

Mabel—Well, when he began he was on his knees.

Maud—And how did it end?

Mabel—In the end—er—I was on his knees.—Town Topics.

Kroo-er.

"Does your wife take any interest in the South African war?"

"Yes; she corrects me every day on my pronunciation of Kruger."—Detroit Free Press.

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The Sunday School.

LESSON 6, FEBRUARY 11, 1900.

Jesus and Nicodemus.

John 3:1-18.

Read John 2. Memory verses 14-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

1. There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews.
2. The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.
3. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
4. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?
5. Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.
6. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.
7. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.
8. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit.
9. Nicodemus answered and said unto him, How can these things be?
10. Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?
11. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.
12. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?
13. And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but that he came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.
14. And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness even so must the Son of man be lifted up:
15. That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.
16. For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.
17. For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.
18. He that believeth on him is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

The same came unto him by night (v. 2). Well, it is better to do a good deed after dark than not to do it at all. When little Sammie stole the butternuts, and found that he not only could find no safe place to hide them, but that he was so scared that he could not eat their meats without being a little sick at the stomach, he ought to have taken them back by broad daylight, and made an open confession of his sin. He could not muster up courage to do that, but he did finally carry them back after dark, faced the farmer's big bull-dog, and emptied them under the tree. It was the second best thing to do, but he ought not to have been satisfied with the second best. What we all need is daylight courage. Nicodemus going to Jesus at midday would have been ten time as much of a man as at midnight.

We know that thou art a teacher come from God. What a true thing it is we actually carry with us the marks of the places we have been in and the people we have been with! No one is in doubt where the dusty miller has come from, nor that the foundryman has been at the furnace and the drunkard in the saloon. And as for little Tommie, it is plain enough from the hair pasted down over his forehead, the suspenders twisted on his back, and his little shirt wet as a sponge, that he has just come from "the old swimmin' hole," even if he does think that no one will know it. You know perfectly well where your mother has come from when you see her face wear that peculiar smile. She always looks that way when she comes from her closet. Every word that Jesus spoke, and every deed he did, told the people that he came from God.

Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born anew (v. 7). A little fellow who had never before seen a fine oil painting strayed into an art museum. While strolling aimlessly about, he stumbled upon a beautiful landscape painted by Millet, and, as he paused to look at it, tears sprang to his eyes, and his heart gave a great throb of desire to go and do the like himself. This was a new birth. Bob Seevers had been the worst boy in school. But one day a poor little lame fellow, whom he had often mimicked and insulted, stood up and took a thrashing for a trick that Bob had played. Something seemed to break within his heart as he heard the blows fall upon those innocent hands, and after that he was the gentlest and kindest boy in the whole village. It was a new birth in his heart. And so, when men see the perfect beauty and goodness of Jesus, something bursts in their hearts and a new nature gets born. It is a mystery, but there are other mysteries like it.

How shall ye believe, if I tell you heavenly things (v. 12). There is no use in trying to explain algebra to a boy who does not understand arithmetic, nor telling him how to run a bank if he does not know how to keep books. It is not strange that men can not be persuaded that God is a spirit, when they do not know nor care whether they have a spirit of their own, nor that he is "love," when they do not even love their dogs and horses. Nicodemus had been living down on a low plane. He did not understand the simplest principles of the spiritual life. He had been a cold "formalist," and never tried to enter into the realm of thought where Jesus dwelt, and so he had to start 'way down at the bottom, and learn the A B C's of life. Perhaps some of you boys think there is nothing in religion, because you do not understand it. You might as well say that meat is not edible because the baby can not chew it.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

BREAKFAST IN A HINDU PALACE.

At 12 o'clock I walked across to the palace for breakfast, says the Nineteenth Century. Upon a small table in the hall was spread a white cloth and on this a young plantain leaf, whose light green color, polished surface and tender tracery of veins made it only too beautiful a covering for a table devoted to any material purpose. Upon this leaf were 20 cups, each with its spoon, and six tall glasses, and immediately in front of the chair a silver dish. First two Brahman cooks, with cloths around their loins and the sacred thread across their shoulders, offered various sweetmeats in a little silver dish. The rajah and his mother of course ate nothing, but they sat as host and hostess in chairs near the table, and the children grouped themselves upon the elevated plinth, below which the table was placed. There they laughed and talked and played with the lilies I had picked in the morning. To do me honor they had dressed in their cloths of gold and jewels.

Meanwhile the Brahmans kept on filling these cups, and no fewer than 50 cups were served of different kinds of curries of fruit, curds, cakes, vegetables and sweetmeats. The 20 cups proved altogether insufficient and the beautiful plantain leaf was now splashed and stained with peas, pickles and pulse. Never was a guest more unequal to the banquet. I tasted everything in infinitesimal bites, and was gently upbraided for my want of appetite and informed that any Brahman would have cleared the board twice over. They are no doubt tremendous trenchermen and the attendants of that caste listened appreciatively to this meed of praise, for the conversation was all in the vernacular.

The rani, who, I should imagine, was herself bonne fourchette, informed me she had personally assisted in the preparation of the vegetables, which deprived me of the last lingering hope of being excused from tasting any single one of the 50 dishes. She looks after the housekeeping herself very closely, a fact which was apparent from the conversation during breakfast, which appropriately turned chiefly upon domestic affairs. It was told to me in Bagdad of an Arab woman who had spent many years in England that, asked on her return what she thought of the country, she dryly remarked: "What can one think of a country in which dates and maust (curdled milk) are not available?" And amid the lavish profusion of dishes I looked in vain for the curried lotus, of which romantic dish it is believed that my distinguished hostess and host frequently partake.

TWO PRETTY DRESSES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

The gown on the left-hand figure is made of hussar blue cloth. The blouse bodice fastens a little on one side, where the edge is finished with rows of white silk stitching.

The round epaulette collar is cut in scallops and finished with white silk stitching, also with knotted fringe of

white silk. The plastron is of cream-colored cloth trimmed around with white mohair braid. The narrow girdle is of blue cloth stitched with white silk.

The other gown is made of mignonette green cloth. The little jacket, the long tunic, which fastens on one side, and the skirt, are all finished on the edges with rows of white silk stitching.

The revers and the turn-over collar are trimmed with heavy yellowish lace. The long cravat is of black satin and the narrow girdle is of velvet.—Chic Parisien.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

She Had Observed.

Mrs. Housewife—And so you have fully decided to be married, Bridget. Have you considered that marriage is a very serious thing?

Bridget—Yes, mum. I've been watching you and Mr. Housewife.—Somerville Journal.

Neither.

"In order to settle a little bet," the young man said, passing a ring over the showcase, "please tell me whether the correct pronounciation of the name of the stone in that ring is turkeeze or turkwoize."

The jeweler inspected it and handed it back.

"The correct pronounciation is glass," he said.—Chicago Tribune.

A Color Scheme.

"Do you mean to tell me she let the child sit there at the table with egg and cranberry sauce smeared on its face?" said one woman in horror-stricken tones.

"Yes," replied the other. "But it wasn't indifference. She said she hadn't the heart to wash the baby's face—it looked so artistic!"

The True Condition.

Briggs—Do you believe that the world is divided into two classes, those who borrow and those who lend?

Griggs—No, sir! My experience is that two other classes are much more prevalent—those who want to borrow and those who won't lend.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

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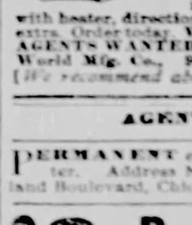

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The Boers as Jokers.

The British camp on the Tugela.

First Tommy—Eavens, mate! The 'ole side of your 'ead is mashed in! Was it a shell?

Second Tommy—Shell, nothin'! It's hunly a chunk of them plum puddin's as th' Boers is a firin' at us!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On the Trail.

"Ah!" said the Sherlock Holmes of the play, "this bandit must have been a bad actor."

"Wonderful!" cried the doctor. "How did you guess it?"

"Guess it?" replied Holmes. "See here, the remnants of cold vegetables flung at him as he made his exit."—Philadelphia North American.

An Important Matter.

"Elizabeth scared us all nearly to death by sending back a telegram."

"Had she forgotten something?"

"No. She wired us not to eat all the apple butter while she was gone."—Detroit Free Press.

An Incentive to Patience.

Tailor—Look here! I have worried myself sick over that bill of yours.

Casket (the undertaker)—That's all right, old man. If worst comes to worst, you can take it out in trade.—Tit Bits.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

TO FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscribers of The Blade whose time expires this month will get this week a special renewal proposition which we mailed a few days ago. Any who fail to get it by 5th inst. will please write us for a duplicate. Since the advance in price of print paper, the proposition is better than we can afford, so we limit the time to February only. All we ask is a renewal of every February name, and such new names as our friends care to send us during the month. Next week we shall announce the three names to whom we award watches for three largest January clubs.

AS TO TRUSTS.

The difficulty of dealing with trusts is apparent to all who have given any intelligent study to the question. They are organized under the corporation laws of the states. Hence they are the creations of individual states, not of the national government.

The only grant of power, with regard to commerce, by the national constitution, is the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states. It can not regulate commerce within any state; hence Congress can not legislate effectively against these great combinations, for lack of constitutional power. The Sherman anti-trust law covers interstate commerce; and it probably goes as far as Congress has authority.

The only way whereby Congress may obtain the necessary power is through an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Article V of that instrument prescribes the method for this. A resolution submitting the proposed amendment must pass by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. It then must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. As there are 45 states, it would take affirmative action by 34 legislatures. Then the President, by proclamation, declares its adoption.

We know of no better way of putting the matter to a test than to have the present Congress pass a resolution embodying a constitutional amendment giving to the United States government full power over corporations. Then let the state legislatures next winter discuss the matter, and vote on it. Of course, such an amendment would give to Congress a power which would cause the old state rights Democrats, from Calhoun down, to turn in their graves; but human progress has brought into existence new conditions, with which the present generation must deal, irrespective of the theories of dead and gone statesmen.

ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

The Roberts case is over. The Utah polygamist has been excluded from the house, not expelled. In other words, he was not allowed to take his seat, to be immediately expelled, but was denied even the privilege of going through the formality of being seated. The language of the resolution which the house adopted is noteworthy, and is herewith reproduced:

That under the facts and circumstances of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

The vote was first taken on the report of the minority of the committee, to seat and then expel Roberts, which was defeated by a vote of 81 to 244. Then came the vote on the resolution quoted above, to exclude Roberts and declare the seat vacant. This was adopted by a vote of 278 to 50. It is a notable fact that the 50 negative voters were made up of 47 Democrats, 2 Silver Republicans and 1 Populist. No Republican voted against the resolution.

The result was foreseen from the first. Public sentiment throughout the nation was thoroughly aroused, and justly so, at the iniquity of allowing a man who is a self-confessed violator of the laws of the United States against plural marriages to be seated among the nation's lawmakers. It is a matter of curiosity whether the constituents of the representatives who voted for Roberts will allow their action to go unrebuked. The question was in no sense a political one, and these men can not plead party necessity. What excuse can they allege for their action?

Roberts was defiant to the last. After the vote he left the hall of representatives, giving out a statement in which he justifies his retention of his polygamous wives on the ground that "his moral obligation is more binding on his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law." In that very sentence he justified the men whose votes excluded him. If any man, on the plea of conscience, is to be allowed to disobey any law he pleases, there is an end to government by law.

An Oklahoma dispatch says Judge James B. Diggs "has created a furore among the Democrats" by announcing himself a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National convention, his platform being solely expansion. Mr. Bryan should rush to Oklahoma at once. Diggs is talking treason.

Thirty great 10-wheel American locomotives have just been ordered for a leading French railway. The American engine is pulling trains all over the world.

Where is Aguinaldo? Probably trying to insure the safety of his precious hide.

Webster Davis appears to be trying to make the Boers believe he is It.

BRYAN'S THREE ISSUES.

Bryan has been for some days making a meteoric tour in the East, practically campaigning for the Presidency. It is a notable fact that his speeches are made up of bitter remarks about the Republican party. That is the staple of his talk. He is a fault-finder, a common scold.

But it is also notable that Mr. Bryan does not come with a reasonable and logical national policy, as opposed to that of the party he abuses. He does not offer anything to the people which is better than they now possess. Even the Nebraska blatherskite has not the hardihood to deny that the country is enjoying unexampled prosperity. He can not deny that our people are having more work and getting better wages than for many years.

And Bryan dares not deny these facts, for he would be confronted by the question, "What assurance have we, should we elect you to the Presidency and put a Congress of Bryanites in power, that these good times would continue?" The people of this country remember the terrible blunder they made in 1892 by believing the free trade theories of the Democratic leaders. They remember still better the alarm among all business men at the threat of free silver involved in the Chicago platform; and they remember it all the better because, as soon as Bryan was defeated, and the continuance of an honest money policy was assured, business began to improve, even before the enactment of the Dingley bill restored the conditions for industrial and commercial prosperity.

Mr. Bryan must do something more than scold and rail at the party in power. He says his platform is free silver, "anti-imperialism," and opposition to trusts. Think over the matter; what has he to offer that is convincing to the people? Free silver was thoroughly exposed in 1896, and the people recorded their verdict against it. Since then, we have convincing proof that all the woes Bryan declared must come from the continuance of the gold standard have not happened. All his theories have been proved false by the irresistible logic of fact.

As to the second point, Mr. Bryan, strangely enough, talks only of the Philippines. He does not seem to object to our retention of Puerto Rico, which we obtained by the same treaty that gave us the Philippines. He does not, apparently, object to the retention of Hawaii, obtained by annexation, although in both cases the territory is not contiguous to our own, but separated from us by miles of sea. All his fault-finding is over the Philippines, and the progress of events has compelled him to change his position with regard to them. Last year he wanted the flag hauled down instanter, and our troops withdrawn, leaving the Tagals to work their own sweet will.

Now he says we should treat the Filipinos as we are treating the Cubans—we should help them frame a republican form of government, relinquish sovereignty to them, and simply protect them against foreign aggression. This is the dream of a theorist who knows nothing of the capacity of the Filipinos. A republican form of government presupposes capacity for self-government. The inhabitants of the Philippines are not, as yet, the material of which a self-ruling nation must be composed. The better-educated among them are quick and intelligent, yet with that native treachery and desire to overreach which is a race characteristic of the Malay. The vast mass of the people are utterly ignorant. They are accustomed to being under tutelage. Make voters of them, and they would vote either as their chiefs or their priests dictated.

Frankly speaking, one of the great obstacles to the true idea of a republic is the fact that the Filipinos do not dissociate church and state. The two have been synonymous to them for the past four hundred years, with the church practically in the ascendant. They could not and would not set up a "republic" without making the church a power, supported by the public revenues. This is a matter to which Mr. Bryan's attention should be drawn. Is his ideal "republic" one with an established church? Does he wish the military and naval power of the United States to be used to maintain a Filipino state church?

The sovereignty of the islands is ours. Our policy is to put down all rebellion against the flag, and then to give the people of those islands the same freedom the inhabitants of our territories enjoy—the people of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. There is no imperialism in that. It is simply doing the best that can be done for the Filipinos. It will take years to educate even the best of them into the American idea of freedom and self-government.

Bryan's opposition to trusts is not a party question. He abuses trusts, but he offers no remedy. The Republicans, as well as the wiser heads among the Democrats, are seeking a method to prevent the evils which are in their power to do, should their managers be so minded. What has Bryan to offer? The people want a defined policy. He has none. And therefore it does not seem that this issue will be any the more potent with the people than his other two.

AGENT MONTAGU WHITE.

The Transvaal will have a consular and diplomatic agent at Washington. As soon as his credentials from the Pretoria government arrive, Mr. Montagu White will be officially recognized at Washington.

The Transvaal has but one other agent—Dr. Leyds, who seems to be accredited to all the governments of continental Europe. This is because the Transvaal is not an entirely independent state. All Europe recognizes Great Britain's suzerainty over it, and hence no Boer ministers have been sent to or received by any other government.

There is only one precedent in our international history, and that is the fact that we have a diplomatic and consular agent at Cairo, Egypt, in the person of Consul General John D. Long. Turkey's suzerainty over Egypt is similar to that of Great Britain over the Transvaal. The appointment of Mr. White as the Transvaal agent in this country is possibly the first step toward invoking the good offices of the United States to mediate with England.

Corn is known as a most excellent food for animals, but it is popular among mankind as well. Last year there were put up, in the United States, no less than 5,400,000 cases, two dozen cans to the case, of green corn for table use. That means two cans to every man, woman and child in this country. Corn is king!

ENGLAND'S PRIMACY IN DANGER.

The news from South Africa records another humiliating defeat to the British arms. Buller has retreated to the south bank of the Tugela river—an admission of the complete failure of the flanking movement ending with the capture and speedy abandonment of Spion Kop. It is now admitted that Ladysmith must fall. Disease and famine are busily at work, and it is useless to continue the heroic defense which Gen. White has maintained so far, as the hope of timely relief is now extinguished.

That the Boers, with probably not over 75,000 men in the field, can cope successfully with the British is a fact that amazes the world. It endangers the position Great Britain has so long held as the greatest of the world's powers. Her navy is by far the largest and strongest, and her supremacy on the seas has given her the primacy she has so long enjoyed. Her rivals are reaching the opinion that, great as is her naval strength, her military prowess does not adequately correspond.

The continental cabinets are busy. Dr. Leyds, the Boer agent in Europe, has been semi-officially received, both in Paris and Berlin. The air is thick with rumors of intervention—either directly, or when the terms of peace come to be discussed. The significant statement is made that England will not be allowed to absorb the two Boer republics—that their independence will be maintained by the Continental powers, even at the cost of war.

Russia, whose diplomacy is one of waiting and opportunism, has thrown a heavy force into the "neutral ground" of Afghanistan. In other words, she has made another step toward India, and when Russia makes a forward step, she never retraces it, unless compelled by superior force. She is also moving along the borders of northeastern China—in the "debatable land" between Siberia and Corea. This has put Japan to work, and the rumors that she will go to war with Russia become more insistent.

The overthrow of England's primacy in European affairs, should it follow as the inevitable result of the Boer war, would bring on a situation which would probably end in war. Germany would then hold the leadership in European affairs. France would not take kindly to this, while Russia's attitude would be problematical. It is obvious to the attentive observer of European affairs that England's supremacy has made for peace for many years. The powers of Europe are in unstable equilibrium. England has held their clashing ambitions in check. Were she humbled, the long-delayed European war would probably come within a very few years, at the furthest, and the map of Europe—and of Asia and Africa as well—would be recast as the result.

However, the South African war is not yet over. The feeling in England is now one of grim determination to raise a force that will be powerful enough to snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat. The immediate peril to European peace is the possibility of a combination against England, ostensibly in the interest of the Boers, but which really would mean an effort to crush British power, and perhaps snatch her Indian and Chinese colonies from her. The student of affairs will watch the developments of the immediate future with absorbing interest.

AFFAIRS IN PEKIN.

The news that the Enperor Kwang Su will abdicate, and has named a nine-year old boy as his successor, excites the liveliest interest. Kwang Su has been merely a nominal ruler for years. He endeavored, a twelve-month or so ago, to institute reforms in the government, putting China in the march of modern improvement. But the wily Empress dowager, Tsi An, and her tools among the great mandarins of the empire, thwarted his plans, and took a firmer grip than before of the reins of power.

The boy who is to be the new emperor will be simply a figure-head. Tsi An will be still more of an absolute ruler than before. She is a reactionary. For twenty years all her efforts and her influence have ben devoted to stemming the tide of modern progress. Her ideal is to maintain the old regime, and oppose the introduction of everything in the way of Western civilization. But foreign diplomacy is always busy at Pekin, and there is no doubt more than one European cabinet was concerned in the events leading to the retirement of Kwang Su. It is said that France and Russia were apprised in advance of the coming change, but that England was kept in the dark. If Russia is behind the Empress dowager, it will get some substantial recognition—and Japan is already threateningly angry over Russian moves toward Corea. There is a probability of interesting news from China before very long.

Count Boni de Castellane did not strengthen his denial of the story of his losses in stock speculation by abusing the editor of the Paris Figaro, and asserting that the paper can be "bought by the highest bidder." Le Figaro is a successful and wealthy paper, with the reputation for years of being the least corruptible of Parisian journals; And why should any one spend money to bribe a newspaper to attack so absurdly insignificant a man as Count Castellane?

Mr. Bryan can't keep from talking. And, all the worse for himself, he gives his Eastern audiences the same gabble he would were they a lot of Populist free silver fanatics at some obscure point in the West. At Jersey City he criticised the Republican party because "its emblem is the dollar mark." False, of course; but were it true, is it not better to have the workingman's dollar worth a hundred cents than to have it worth 48 cents, as Bryan advises?

The seizure of German merchant ships by Great Britain has been a good thing for both parties It has helped the Kaiser to overcome the opposition to his new naval scheme; it has stopped the sending of war supplies to the Boers, and it will result in an international definition of contraband of war that will relieve Great Britain of the danger of starvation in case of war with another great naval power.

Bryan says his three issues are free silver, imperialism and trusts. The first is a has-been; imperialism never existed and does not exist; and the trust question is not a political issue, for both parties have declared against their abuses; while the Republican party is credited with the only national legislation against them.

BLADE READERS AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

All Blade readers recall the splendid series of portfolios of the World's Fair at Chicago called the "Dream City," which we sold them in 1893. It was the most beautiful of any of the numerous publications of the sort, and the magnificent half-tone pictures were unexcelled.

We now propose to furnish just such another portfolio, illustrating the great Paris Exposition. It will be in exactly the style and size of the "Dream City," so any one who saw that will know exactly what to expect.

It will consist of 20 numbers, and will begin in April, at the time the Exposition opens. The photographer who will make the views is already on his way to France. He is Mr. Jose de Olivares, who is not only an artist, but also an author. His photographs, from which the half-tones will be made direct, will be equal to the best of those of the "Dream City."

Every negative will be made for express use in this portfolio, and will not be used anywhere else. Over 500 views will be taken, and from these the selection will be made of the best and most interesting to appear in this work.

We are not ready yet to receive subscriptions, but the price will be the same as was that of the "Dream City." There are, of course, thousands of our readers who never saw that work. We wish to suggest to them—and to all our readers, in fact—that, when we announce we are ready to accept orders, they send for the first number. It will be richly worth the dime it will cost. No one need take the series longer than he wishes. He can stop at any time. But we are sure that, when you examine the first number, you will be anxious to continue.

All who go to the Paris Exposition will want it as a record of what they saw, and those who do not go will want it as a pictorial and descriptive record of the great Exposition.

SENATOR ROSS'S SPEECH.

In the senate on January 23, Mr. Ross, of Vermont, who succeeded to the seat so long held by the venerable Justin S. Morrill, made a most notable argument regarding the constitutional questions involved in the proper government of the Philippines. His argument is not that of a mouthing demagogue. He does not draw on his prejudices and his imagination for alleged facts. Judge Ross is an eminent lawyer, who has been engaged in its practice since 1856. He for years held high place in the state judiciary, being for years on its supreme bench, reaching the chief justiceship in 1890. Hence his argument is that of a man learned in the law—for he is recognized as one of the great constitutional lawyers of Vermont.

Senator Ross made a most logical argument, showing that, under the treaty by which we acquired the Philippines and Puerto Rico, we are unhampered by any conditions. That treaty is silent as to the status of their inhabitants under our rule. It does not guarantee citizenship to them; and the constitution, of its own inherent force, does not confer it. Therefore Congress has full and absolute power to legislate for them. But this does not imply oppression of any kind. Our flag has been unfurled over those islands, and it represents but one policy. That policy is individual manhood; the right to enjoy civil and religious liberty; the full enjoyment of personal and property rights; the equal protection of the laws.

He believes Congress should establish a separate department of the government which shall have immediate charge of these outlying possessions of the United States, and that it should pass a law making all appointments to office non-political. He repeated what every one who has studied the situation knows to be true—that the people of those islands are not fitted to enter upon the administration of such a government as we have here in the United States. The masses are not fit for responsibilities. Under his plan, they would enjoy all the rights which are enjoyed by the people of our territories—of Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. The latter do not imagine that they are serfs, the victims of oppression. This is Senator Ross's first speech in the senate, and it attracted close attention. The new senators are certainly making their mark in the present Congress.

COLORADO'S VOTE.

The results of the county elections in the state of Colorado last fall have been analyzed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and they are worthy of national attention. There were no less than nine party organizations represented—the list being Republican, Democratic, Populist, Silver Republican, Teller Silver Republican, Silver Republican-Democrat, Populist-Democrat, Populist-Silver Republican and Populist-Democratic-Silver Republican.

Out of such a confusion of political sentiment one could hardly expect a very decisive victory for any party. But out of the 397 county officers chosen, the Republicans elected 181, the Democrats 81, the Populist-Democrats 53, and the Populists 25. The entire non-Republican element elected 216. In other words, the Republicans elected nearly as many officials as the other eight parties. And this is a state which, in 1896, gave 161,000 votes to Bryan, and but 26,000 to McKinley!

If the tide has turned so remarkably in Colorado, so long the center of the free silver agitation, it is a fair inference that the cause of honest money has been making great strides all over the West. Of course the antagonism of the tearful Teller counts for something; but despite that, it is possible—nay, probable—that Colorado will take her old place in the Republican column this fall. The people there are Republicans upon all other national issues than the money question; and now that Colorado is becoming a great gold-producing state, and the silver issue is relegated to the past, there is no reason they should not support their old party.

Why don't Buller flank 'em again?

SUFFRAGE IN CUBA.

The time is rapidly approaching for elections in Cuba—the first step toward self-government. The problem is, whether to restrict the suffrage, and if it is done, upon what basis. It has been suggested that a property qualification should be adopted. But this would exclude a large number of the men who fought for Cuban independence in the insurgent army.

Nor is it any easier to make an educational qualification. There are from 75 to 80 per cent of the Cubans who are illiterate. The suffrage would be too restricted. And such a qualification would bar out the mass of Cuban soldiers quite as effectively as a property qualification.

General Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, whose successful administration there has proved his ability and judgment, proposes to combine the two qualifications in a peculiar way. He thinks only those should vote who can read and write, or who own a certain amount of property. The vexed question of the Cuban soldiers he would settle by making an exception in their case, and by granting the right to vote to all who served in the Cuban army.

General Wood favors the Ludlow plan. He proposes to give the right to vote to every man on the pay roll of the Cuban army—about 40,000 in all; then to those who have not less than $250 in real property; and then to those who can read and write. This will give a voting population of about 200,000, while the educational qualification will be a strong incentive to the young Cubans to acquire an education.

Neither Wood nor Ludlow think the annexation sentiment cuts much figure. As matters stand at present, the proposition would be voted down by an overwhelming majority. The Cubans must have an experience in independence. It may be that, as the years pass, they will see so many advantages accruing to the island from annexation that they will ask it; but if Cuba ever becomes a part of the United States, it must be by the act of the Cubans themselves.

THE KENTUCKY MUDDLE.

This week promises to be full of developments in the Kentucky gubernatorial muddle and the good citizens of that state have reason to be alarmed as to the outcome.

The work of the legislature the past few days make it apparent that in spite of the verdict of the people and of the courts the Goebel majority in the legislature is determined to unseat Governor Taylor and seat Goebel.

A year ago Mr. Goebel planned to become governor of Kentucky. Fearing that the people would not elect him he builded a machine in the legislature through which to steal the office, or rather to take forcible possession of it. That machine is now at work and that it will unseat Taylor is certain.

Kentucky is full of political excitement and has been for months. Fair minded Democrats are as much opposed to Goebel's course as are the partisans of Taylor. An outbreak is feared which may result in much bloodshed and a reign of terror.

It is to be hoped the expected clash will not come. The unseating of Taylor will be a dastardly proceeding but it will be better to submit to the injustice rather than to drench the state in blood. Time will right the wrong and there will be the opportunity for the citizens to overthrow Goebel and Goebelism at the polls. That this will be done at the first opportunity there is no doubt.

THE "AUNTIES" OF 1846.

Back in the second half of the 40's, we had a war with Mexico. It was a war which originated in a scheme of expansion—the annexation of Texas. It ended in a still greater expansion—the acquisition, as the spoil of war, of California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. It was a Democratic war. The President, James K. Polk, was a Democrat; Congress had a Democratic majority.

There were Bryans and Hoars and Atkinsons and Pettigrews in that day, and President Polk, in his message of December 8, 1846, thus referred to them:

The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them aid and comfort.

The words of the President fit perfectly to-day the case of those who, to the extent of their ability, encouraged the Filipinos to persist in rebellion, thus prolonging the war and sacrificing American lives. We all know how they failed in the old time. Strike Texas and the California expansion off the map, and see what the United States would be to-day had the anti-expansionists of 1846 had their way! History will repeat itself, and in a generation Americans will wonder at the folly and short-sightedness of the aunties of 1899 and 1900.

OHIO, NOT TOLEDO.

In speaking of the reluctance on the part of some of the monied men of Toledo subscribing to the Centennial fund, the New York Commercial says:

Nothing that capital could subscribe to would yield larger returns than a fair given to celebrate the town's one hundredth anniversary. But, profit aside, men who have grown with the city as it has grown prosperous should be governed largely in such matters by civic pride. It is to be hoped that enough progressive blood will yet be discovered to make Toledo's celebration a success.

To enlighten the Commercial The Blade will explain that the Exposition is to celebrate a century of Ohio's statehood, and not the one hundredth anniversary of the life of the city, as Toledo's existence dates from 1836. The Commercial's remarks concerning the duty of Toledo's capitalists is timely and fits the situation.

TO SUCCEED VEST.

There is to be a hot fight in Missouri for the Senatorial seat vacated by the retirement of Senator Vest. Ex-Governor Stone announced his candidacy as soon as Mr. Vest signified his purpose to retire at the end of his present term, and believed he would have a walk-over. Now comes Judge O. M. Spencer, of St. Joseph, prepared to contest the matter with Stone, and fight him to a finish. The judge is a very popular Democrat, and has been wise enough not to take extreme ground on silver and the Chicago platform. Mr. Stone has the fight of his life before him, for his opponent is not only a strong man, but has an extraordinary "pull" with Missouri Democrats.

OUR COMING NEW SERIAL

Will Be Ready to Begin as Soon as the Paris Letters End.

As soon as Frederick Mayer's interesting series of letters on the Paris Exposition is concluded, we shall begin the new serial, already promised. It is written by the author of a serial we published ten years ago, entitled "Uncle Sam in 1892." Our older readers will recall that story—which we believe was liked by all—and the prophecies with regard to the drift in American politics which were so wonderfully carried out by the elections of 1892 and 1896. Of course the author did not pretend to be gifted with prophetic powers. He is a close student of events and of popular feeling in the United States, and he felt reasonably sure that the predictions he made were the legitimate outcome of conditions then existing. He hit the mark.

The new story is not yet named, but we have an intimation that he will again indulge in a little forecasting of the political and economic future of the United States. As in the former story, these forecasts will be but one feature of the story proper, which will be thoroughly interesting, entirely American in tone and feeling, and we believe will be so well liked by the Blade's readers that they will esteem the good old paper still more highly than they now do.

FARM CENSUS FACTS.

Census Director Merriam requests that all farmers, planters, fruit growers, stock raisers, market gardeners, bee-keepers, etc., shall prepare statements of their operations for the calendar year 1899, so that they will be ready to reply definitely and accurately to the enumerators' questions next June. The request is proper and reasonable, and no one but a churl will fail to respond to it. Such advance preparation will help to make the agricultural census more complete than ever before, which is the main object in view.

Already this request has met with a proper response. Some farmers have forwarded copies of specimen statements to the census bureau, accompanied by inquiries as to their completeness and correctness. It is worthy of note that the first and one of the best of these statements came from a woman who operates a farm in Pennsylvania on her own account. The paper shows not only the acreage, quantity and value of each crop, but contains also a good inventory of the quantity and value of the miscellaneous articles produced. If every farmer would imitate this woman, the agricultural report of the twelfth census would be a marvel of completeness and accuracy, and would also show the entire productive strength of the United States in food supplies.

Mr. Bryan does not believe in faith without works. He may have faith that he will be his party's candidate for President this year, but he never lets up in his campaign work.

Mr. Roberts can now retire to the bosoms of his families.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Municipal Lighting.

The city council of Baltimore has just appropriated money for an investigation of the results of municipal ownership of electric lighting in other cities, and the mayor has appointed a commission whose members will travel around the country and gather material on the subject. This is an expensive method, but it is the most satisfactory. Conditions vary so widely that the financial results in one city are no guide to what they will be in another. The only way is to get at the cost of the individual items of expense in each place, and compare the results with conditions existing in Baltimore.

Unreasonable Anger.

Notwithstanding the sympathy expressed for the Boer cause in the United States, it is said that both President Kruger and President Steyn are full of unreasonable anger against the United States, and are eager to believe any slander charging our government with violations of its obligations as a neutral nation. The cause of their wrath seems to be the refusal of the United States to violate its neutrality in behalf of the Boers.

Pettigrew's Resolntion.

The pestilent Pettigrew is extremely active in endeavoring to make campaign material for Bryanism. His resolution inquiring what the sultan of Sulu does to earn his salary and from what fund he is paid shows what a provincial the Senator is. The resolution is an interference with army administration in the Philippines. General Otis caused a treaty to be made with the sultan. It lightened military burdens, and was a great deal better than warfare to change everything in an instant, and every intelligent American sustains the treaty.

Mormon Missionaries.

The whole nation was aroused over the Roberts case, and an overwhelming public sentiment demanded his exclusion from the halls of Congress. But the public seems indifferent to the Mormon missionaries going up and down the land, carrying their doctrines into every state. They do not talk polygamy; but the dream of the Mormon hierarchy is to make Mormonism grow, that it may be too powerful a factor at the polls for the politicians to oppose a return to polygamy. There are 2,000 Mormon missionaries in the United States to-day. The Mormons control the elections in five states and two territories already. They are increasing rapidly. What are the American people going to do about it?

Voting Machines.

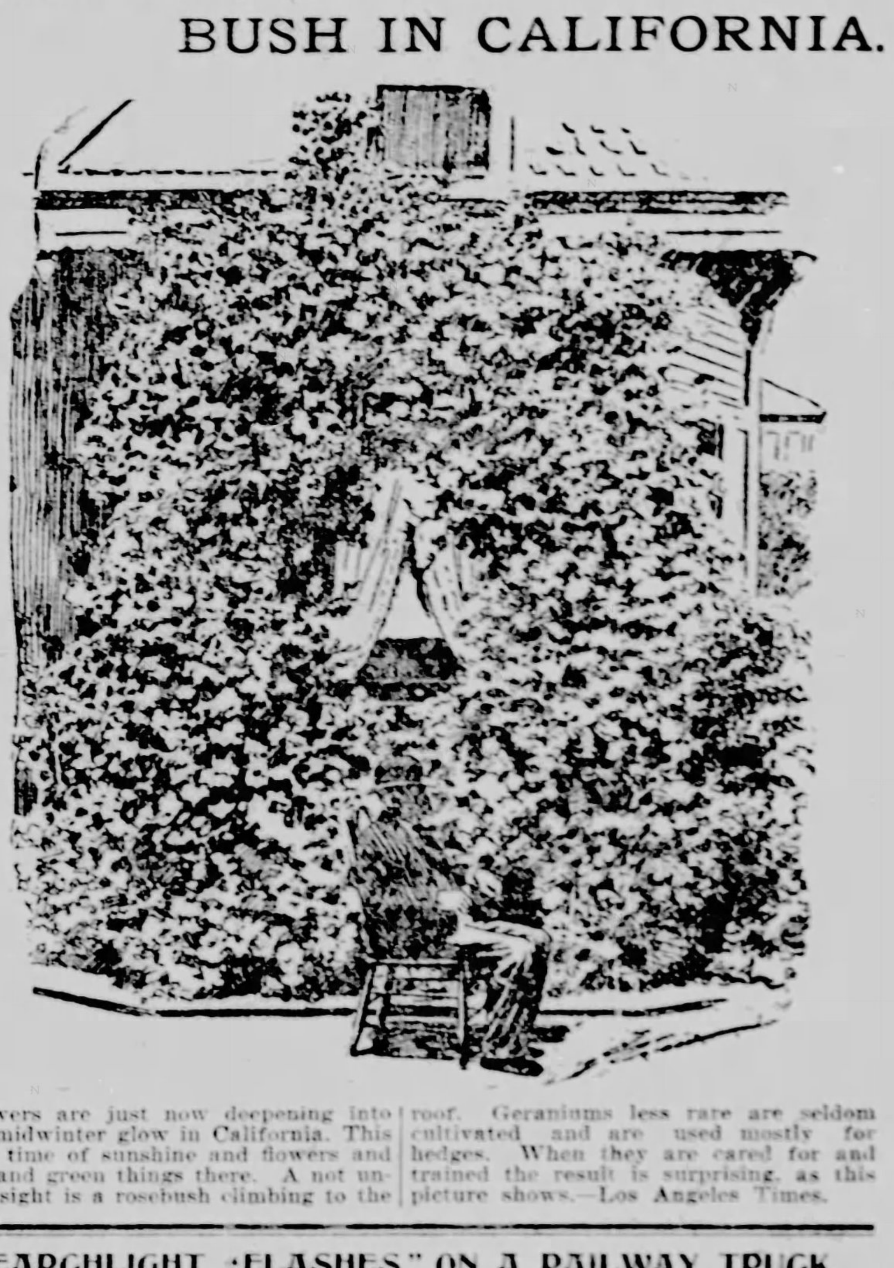
The voting machine is steadily winning favor. They have been on exhibition for some time in Greater New York, and all the leading papers are consequently in favor of the new method. They praise the machine's accuracy, secrecy, simplicity, safeguards against fraud, abolition of defective ballots, automatic record of the votes for each candidate, and presentation of the same in plain figures that can immediately be copied on official blanks, thus doing away with the tedious and often perplexing process of counting "straight" and "split" paper ballots. The New York Times says the adoption of this machine "would be another step in election reform, more important and beneficial than any that has preceded it, and another triumph for American inventive skill applied to the highest public purpose."

The adoption of machine voting is as great a forward step as was the adoption of the Australian ballot, and it is bound to supersede all other methods.

HOW BOER SCOUTS GO OUT "SNIPING."

The dispatches from South Africa speak of the Boers "sniping." The above illustration, from the New York Mail and Express, explains the term. When matters became dull and no regular fighting is going on, the Boers indulge in the practice. The sniper goes out at 3 o'clock in the morning carrying food and drink for twenty-four hours, and lies behind rocks and other eminences all day waiting for a shot at the enemy.

ROSE GERANIUM BUSH IN CALIFORNIA.



Flowers are just now deepening into their midwinter glow in California. This is the time of sunshine and flowers and birds and green things there. A not unusual sight is a rosebush climbing to the roof. Geraniums less rare are seldom cultivated and are used mostly for hedges. When they are cared for and trained the result is surprising, as this picture shows.—Los Angeles Times.

SEARCHLIGHT "FLASHES" ON A RAILWAY TRUCK.

The photograph reproduced here illustrates the method which Capt. Percy Scott of her majesty's ship Terrible has employed to mount one of the ship's searchlight "flashes" on a railway truck. It is said that signaling can be carried on at a distance of thirty miles by using the clouds as a screen whereon to flash the signals. This method will be employed in communicating with the beleaguered force at Ladysmith.—Chicago News.

ROYAL PALACE TO BE RENTED.

Among the many mediaeval buildings of England which, in the lapse of time, have sunk from their once high estate the palace of Eltham, in Kent, is one of the most interesting. After many vicissitudes it has come under the auctioneer's hammer, the crown lease, which expires in October, 1919, being offered for sale.

It was once a royal residence. John, the son of King Edward I., who was named "John of Eltham," was born there. Prince John lies in Westminster Abbey beneath one of the most interesting monuments in existence, and his effigy lying thereon is famous as an example of costume and heraldry—a minute and delicate sculpture, which shows to perfection every detail of the rich knightly costume of the thirteenth century.

Eltham Palace was a royal possession as far back as the Conquest. William the Conqueror granted it to his half-brother, Odo. William Rufus reserved a part of the estate as a royal residence, the great family of the Magnavilles sharing it with him. Later it was held by the De Vesvis and the Bishops of Durham, one of whom added to the building. Henry III., in 1269, and Edward IV., in 1483, held their Christmas festivities at Eltham Palace.

Then, by degrees, its importance diminished. Greenwich supplanted it in royal favor until finally, in the early part of this century, the once splendid feudal building, with its great hall, where kings and nobles had held high holiday, became a barn. Its Gothic windows, once filled with storied glass, and through which the sunlight streamed in shafts of colored light upon many a gorgeous scene of revelry, were bricked up. In most countries Eltham Palace would have been made a "national monument"—one of those buildings which belong to the life of a nation and are bound up with it, a landmark in its history and its development. But Eltham Palace shared the fate of so many other of the mediaeval remains of England, and sank into oblivion when it ceased to play a part in the national life—when that life had passed on beyond the days of its glory. And so its glory departed. But the curious wayfarer still may see and admire what remains of the ancient hall, its massive walls, its beautifully proportioned windows and the stately simplicity of its design.

DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER

$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS Express Prepaid.

Saving Middlemen's Profits, Preventing Possibility of Adulteration.

We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years' standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them and we make this offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

Hayner Distilling Co., 207-213 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

P.S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, by freight, prepaid.

[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It Is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WANTED.

The complete address of C. J. Hudgin, Geneva, who remitted us 25c, but failed to give state.

David Thomas—who remitted $1.00.

S. A. Saws, Parkersburg, who remitted $1.00.

Scott Winfield Tipton, who remitted $1.25.

Address THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

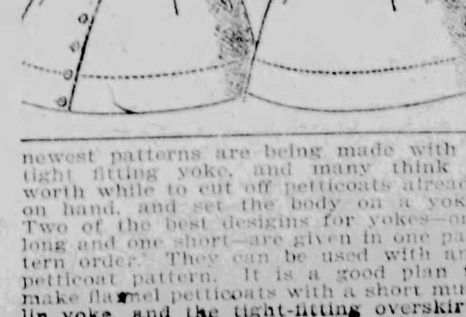
1732—Evelyn Jacket.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A very practical, as well as jaunty, little jacket for school girls is given in the "Evelyn." It is cut with a straight box front, and is not double-breasted. The back is cut with a double box-plait below the waist-

line, that is pressed flat and held in place with a machine-stitched strap. A capacious hood that is intended for use and not as a mere ornament, reaches over the shoulder to the front of the jacket. Cloaking cloths, especially the double-faced, are most desirable for the model.

1721—Ladies' Petticoat Yoke.

Sizes, medium and large. Perfect fit over the hips is an important factor in the making of fashionable skirts, and it is very difficult to secure this over a full gathered petticoat. Hence, some of the



newest patterns are being made with a tight fitting yoke, and many think it worth while to cut off petticoats already on hand, and set the body on a yoke. Two of the best designs for yokes—one long and one short—are given in one pattern order. They can be used with any petticoat pattern. It is a good plan to make flannel petticoats with a short muslin yoke, and the tight-fitting overskirts now in fashion are easier to fit over a skirt made on a yoke.

1450—Jerome Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Occasionally the round waist, so fashionable this season, is made with almost tailor-like simplicity. The Jerome is a good illustration of the style of round waist that will be worn this sea-

son by stout women. It is plain and tight fitting front and back. A guimpe effect is given by cutting the neck low and facing some pretty contrasting material on the lining. The same material extends to the waist line in front, giving a vest effect where the waist is cut to reveal it.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1564—Prescott Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The "Prescott" is one of the smartest modes for the round jacket waist, which is so popular just now. Dark grey tweed is the material used in the model here illustrated, and the jacket

is cut plain and tight fitting. The chemisette and plain, high collar are of linen, and a black satin tie is worn. This jacket may be worn with any style of gored or circle skirt.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1516—Eugene Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Round waists are at all times becoming and stylish. This design will be found desirable for any of the favor-

ite woolen goods, combined with silk or velvet. The front is a double-breated Eton, cut low and rounded off to reveal a vest or tucked or corded goods, while the back is made plain with a short, slightly curved yoke effect. If the tucked or corded effect for the yoke is not desired, plain material trimmed with narrow flat trimming is substituted.

VALUE OF COTTON CROP.

Ainslee's Magazine.

The world's output of gold in 1898 was $287,428,600, and that in the United States was $64,463,000. The value of the cotton crop in the United States—that is, the raw cotton—in 1897 was $319,491,412. The cotton crop in the United States is therefore 11 per cent. greater than the gold output of the world and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

An Interesting Peculiarity of American Centers of Population.

By the last Federal census of 3,715 cities, towns and villages in the United States separately organized, only 124 had a population in excess of 25,000. They were the American cities, for usually a place having 25,000 or more inhabitants makes claim to recognition as a "city," whereas a place of a smaller number of inhabitants is called (though the residents don't always agree in calling it so) a "town." Every one, or nearly every one, is familiar with the designations Empire city, as applied to New York, Monumental city, as applied to Baltimore, Elm city as applied to New Haven, Quaker city as applied to Brooklyn, Forest city as applied to Cleveland and Crescent city as applied to New Orleans, but every one is not familiar with the fact that nearly all of the other cities, claiming a population in excess of 5,000, make claim to some distinctive mark, says the New York Sun.

Thus, Denver, Col., has the distinction of having more bicycles in proportion to population than any other city in the United States—40,000 in a city of 150,000. It has come to be called in consequence, the bicycle city. In similar fashion, though on account of their manufacture and not their use, Newark has come to be known as the trunk city, or city of trunks, Providence is known as the jewelry city, Lowell as the city of spindles, Lynchburg, Va., as the tobacco city, Peoria as the distillery city, Virginia City as the silver city and there has come recently to Leavenworth, Kan., the seat of the United States Military Prison and of the Western Soldiers' Home, a new distinction, not official but agricultural, for it stands at the head of American cities in the shipment of apples. There are two cold-storage plants in Leavenworth, one of which is built to accommodate 75,000 bushels of apples and the other 50,000.

Joplin, Mo., has come to be known as the zinc city, especially since the very extensive development of zinc mines in the neighborhood this year, and the extension of the work of the smelter concern thereabouts. Louisville has long been known as the city of falls, Cincinnati as "Porkopolis," though its importance as a pork-packing city has been eclipsed by Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, and the distillery interests of Cincinnati are now very much more important than are those connected with pork packing. Wheeling, W. Va., is known as the glass city, Rochester, formerly known as the flour city, has surrendered that distinction to Minneapolis. Milwaukee is the beer city, St. Louis is sometimes called—erroneously, its inhabitants declare—the sauerkraut city; Elgin, Ill., is the dairy city, South Bend, Ind., the wagon city, Wilmington, Del., the match city, Wichita, Kan., the corn city, Grand Rapids, Mich., the furniture city, Elizabeth, N. J., the sewing machine city, Holyoke, Mass., the paper city, Haverhill, Mass., the shoe city, a distinction which Brockton and Salem dispute, Kalamazoo, Mich., the celery city, Barre, Vt., the granite city, Zanesville, the brick city, Paterson, N. J., the silk city, Gloversville, N. Y., the glove city, Amsterdam, N. Y., the carpet city, New Bedford, Mass., the codfish city, Savanah, the cotton city, Pittsburg, the steel city, Troy, N. Y., the nail city, Danbury, Conn., the hat city, Napa, Cal., the wine city, and Salem, Ore., the hop city.

The list might be extended almost indefinitely, for there are very few American cities which do not lay claim to at least one distinction, though in the variety of its claims New York of course stands first. Among the large states, Illinois is the one, whose cities have fewest distinctions.

THIS IS THE END OF THE CENTURY.

This is the last year of the nineteenth century. The question has been settled, for the United States, by absolute law.

This is proved by the discovery of an old act of parliament, which answered the whole question some 150 years ago.

That is to say, the act settled the question for Great Britain as it was then constituted, including the colonies which afterward became the United States. These colonies took British law and precedents as the basis of their laws except when expressly modified.

In 1751 the act in question (24 George II), was passed by the Britsh parliament for the revision of the calendar; it embodied this Gregorian rule which had already been adopted by Catholic countries. It reads:

"The years of the Christian era are denominated as years current from the midnight between the 31st of December and the 1st of January immediately subsequent to the birth of Christ, according to the chronological determination of that event by Dionysius Exiguus."

Surely this language is definite. According to it, the first year of the Christian era begins with Jan. 1, 1, and ends Dec. 31, 1. The hundredth year and the first century ends with Dec. 31, 100. The nineteenth century ends with Dec. 31, 1900.

A Master Effort.

The proceedings of the meeting in favor of an American policy are thus reported by the Kornville Kinetoscope. The complimentary reference to Senators Jims is plain enough:

"The vast throng listened to Senator Jims with deep silence. When he sat down a storm of cheers broke over the hall."—Philadelphia North American.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

GEN. BULLER IS DEFEATED.

Captured Spion Kop, but Compelled to Fall Back Across the Tugela.

London, Jan. 25.—The War office has just issued the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated January 25, 12:10, morning:

"General Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled. It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked, and especially by a very annoying shell fire.

"I fear our casualties are considerable and I have to inform you, with regret, that General Woodgate was dangerously wounded.

"General Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. The men are splendid."

London, Jan. 25.—2:25 p. m.—The jubilation over General Warren's achievement in capturing Spion Kop Tuesday night is chastened by the realization that his success is only provisional, as it appears clear from General Buller's dispatch that the Boers fully recognize the strategical importance of Spion Kop and at the time his message was sent off they had not abandoned the hope of recapturing the position. Nevertheless a heavy load of anxiety has been removed from the nation and there is general expectation, that as the British have succeeded in keeping the hill all day long, they will manage to retain it until Generan Warren plants guns enough on it to dominate the Boer trenches right and left. There is the usual disposition here to exaggerate the importance of the point scored, but the best informed people realize that General Buller still has a task ahead of him calling for the most dogged persistence and untiring attack, and that the difficulties will increase as the position develops.

The statement that there was only a small garrison at Spion Kop came somewhat as a surprise, as it was imagined the Boers were there in great force and it is taken in some quarters to indicate that the Boers were not so surprised at the assault as it appeared, but previously drew off their main body and left a small force to withstand the British advance. It is even suggested that the Boers inveigled the British into occupying Spion Kop and have now surrounded them.

Britain Astounded.

London, Dec. 26.—In the words of an editorial in the Westminster Gazette this afternoon:

"The Associated Press said Warren's success was exactly what it was—provisional."

The Westminster Gazette's remark was called out by George W. Smalley's cable to the Times this morning, saying:

"The Associated Press takes care that we shall not over-estimate Warren's success, suggesting that it is only provisional and that there is the usual disposition of London to exaggerate the importance of the point scored."

As a matter of fact Great Britain assumes that the point gained was more conclusive than it really was, hence the extreme revulsion of feeling caused by General Buller's announcement of the abandonment of Spion Kop. Considering that the Boers who held the position fled, that the British casualties in retaining it during the subsequent attacks were heavy and that the strategical value of the point had still to be demonstrated, there never was any great reason for throwing up hats, and until further particulars arrive it is impossible to estimate to what extent the public disappointment is justified. It is impossible at present to say whether the British suffered a reverse or the movement was dictated by strategic reasons. Obviously, the position was useless unless guns could be planted on it.

General Buller reports that the British casualties Jan. 24 were:

Killed—Offcers, 6; non-commissioned officers and men, 18; wounded, officers, 12; non-commissioned officers and men, 142; missing, 31 men.

Gen. Buller's Version.

London, Jan. 29.—General Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. General Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela river with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan. 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On January 20, Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table land extending from the line of Acton Homes and Honger's Poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25, he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes through Spion Kop, to the left bank of Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On January 23 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23, he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinary season, was found very deficient.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the second Cameronians and the Third King's rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and, in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thorneycroft's mounted infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them.

"General Woodgate, who was in command of the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24, to abandon the position, and did so before dawn, January 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m., on January 25, and decided that a second attack on Spion Kop was useless and that the emeny's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of Tegula. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 3 a. m., January 27, (Saturday), Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tuegla without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force would withdraw from the actual touch—in some cases the line were less than a thousand yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumberous ox and mule team transport across the river 500 yards broad with twenty-foot banks and a very swift current, unmolested is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

Told by the Boers.

Boer Headquarters, Modder Spruit, Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Midnight, via Lourenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 25.—Some vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager saying that the kop was lost, and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Caroline contingents, supplemented from other commandos, began the ascent of the hill.

Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks. Scaling the steep hill the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and entrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire not only from rifles but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Creusot and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a white flag went up, and one hundred and fifty men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the British back. Their control, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the sky line edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers sheltered in the trenches.

Firing continued for some time and then the Fusiliers and the Light Horse, serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches. The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged yet, but it must prove to be immense.

An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

Boer Account Believed.

New York, Jan. 29.—There is comment in London on the discrepancy between the Boer account of the recapture of Spion Kop and that sent by Gen. Buller. The latter says not a word about the Boers scaling the hill and attacking the British trenches and capturing 150 men who had hoisted the white flag as at Majuba Hill. Instead, he spoke of the maintenance of "the best traditions of the British army." There is not much doubt that the Boer account is correct. It is by no means boastful.

The London military critics have given up hope of saving Ladysmith, which is undoubtedly short of food and ammunition. The garrison went on short rations December 2. The Morning Leader says:

"Will Ladysmith fall in consequence of Buller's retirement, or in consequence of another night attack by the victorious Boers?

"The city has already held out its full time. Its last communication across the Tugela, otherwise than by electric or sun flashing was on November 2 last. It was then believed to have enough provisions and ammunition for three months. The three months are up next Friday.

"There has been no chance during these months to throw into the city a pound of food or a pound of cordite."

Of the newspaper correspondents who voluntarily remained in Ladysmith, G. W. Steevens, of the London Daily Mail; Mitchell Field, of the Standard, and Stabb, of the Times of India, died of fever in one week. Ferrand, of the Transvaal Leader, was killed in the Waggon hill fight.

The Daily Mail says:

"The richest, and what was hitherto considered the most powerful nation in the world stands to-day in the humiliating position of seeing its armies beaten back with heavy losses at the hands of two small states.

"Our ambassadors abroad suffer ignominy, knowing that Dr. Leyds has during the past week been received at semi-official entertainments, not only in Paris, but in Berlin.

"One would have thought that Dr. Leyd's reception by foreign governments was already sufficiently suggestive. One would have thought the time had come when some attempt should be made to mobilize the fleet and land forces, that the world may know that, while bearing our sufferings calmly, we have no intention of subsiding into a second or a third-rate power by allowing foreign intervention of any kind."

Dundonald Is Safe.

London, Jan. 29.—3:26 p. m.—Great anxiety has been removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry forces, which it was feared was isolated among the hills in the neighborhood of Acton Homes, are safe on the south bank of Tugela River.

Officers Slaughtered.

London, Jan. 29.—General Buller wires from Spearman's Camp, Jan. 29, that the casualties among the officers of the fifth division and mounted brigade at Spion Kop, Jan. 24, were:

Killed, 22; wounded, 20; missing, 6.

WILL WHITE YIELD?

New York, Jan. 30.—Advices from London indicate that military associates of Gen. White are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and escape from Ladysmith; that though such a movement would cost a tremendous sacrifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers. The statement that Lord Roberts advised the abandonment of Ladysmith is not generally credited in London, but in view of the fact that the supply of provisions will not hold out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to Gen. White inside of that time and he will have but two courses open—surrender, or cut his way out. Several military experts in London are of the opinion that the British in Kimberley, at Modder river and on the Tugela will also be left to work out their own salvation. One critic says: As to an advance northward through the Free State, if, as appears probable, the British commander has to keep nearly all of Buller's army on the line of the Tugela, a new army will have to make the advance on Bloemfontein. There is no use disguising the fact that the imperial forces in South Africa are not strong enough at present to undertake this advance with safety.

The Daily Mail says:

"Such a move could not be made with sufficient speed to save Ladysmith. It would seem that the soundest military principles dictates the reinforcement of our army in Natal and a fresh advance, this time in ample force.

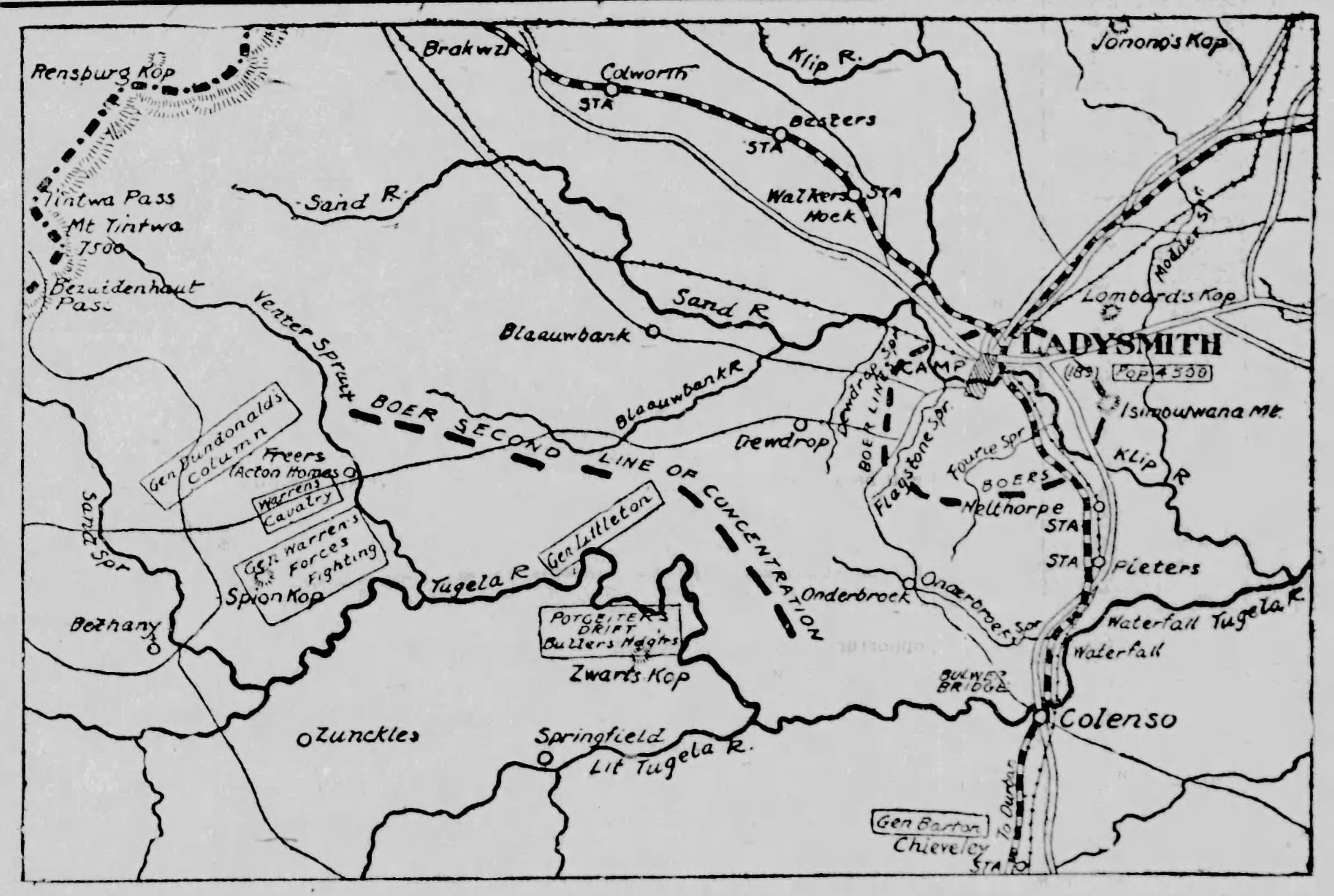
"There are two dangers to be guarded against—foreign intervention and further military disaster in South Africa. To meet the first the whole navy should be mobilized and the naval reserves called out. Our squadrons should be distributed in the proper position for war. The volunteers should be put under arms and provided with transport and artillery. The remnant of militia should be embodied. A force of at least one hundred thousand men over and above the volunteers and militia is required to supply our general's needs in South Africa. If it cannot be raised on terms of voluntary service we must have draftings as in the United States during the Civil War."

The war office continues to hold back definite news in regard to the casualties at Spion Kop resulting from Wednesday's battle, but reports from various sources state that the British losses were even greater than indicated in the Boer dispatches of Sunday night. One report states that the British casualties exceeded 1,800 dead and 1,000 wounded. In view of the large number of officers reported killed—twice as many as at Magersfontein and four times as many as at Colenso, there is reason to fear that the Boer report of the British losses will prove nearly accurate.

Several special dispatches from London state owing to some blunder the British soldiers were short of ammunition in Wednesday's battle on Spion Kop, and that they were forced to meet a rain of shot and shell from the Boers with bayonets. The authorities at the war office strongly deny these stories, averring that if bayonets were used, it was because the commanders considered that weapon would, under the circumstances, be more effective.

Accounts from Pretoria and Spearman's Camp, while in conflict on many points, agree in rendering a hearty tribute to the gallantry and stubborn courage displayed on both sides. Both the British and the Dutch had foemen worthy of their steel.

The celebrated Boer ponies have the blood of the Basuto pony in them, and the Basuto pony is a pure-bred Scotchman. He is not even a half-caste.



POSITIONS OF GENERAL BULLER'S ARMY IN ITS ENDEAVOR TO TURN THE BOER'S RIGHT WING.

VIEW OF SPION KOP.

Spion Kop is a rugged mountain crest of about 4,000 feet elevation, nearly 14 miles south and a little west of Ladysmith. General Buller described it as a "barren and open slope, the ridges so steep that guns can not be placed upon them." It is one of innumerable kops or plateau peaks lying between the Tugela River and Ladysmith, and is as formidable as a place of defense as the first eastern ridges of the Rocky Mountains would be. Old Majuba Hill, where Sir George Colley fell before the Boers in 1881, is nearly 8,000 feet high, but Spion Kop is high enough enough to have served the purpose of the Boers well this time. Near it, crowned by Boer batteries, are half a dozen other kops, all higher than the one General Warren scaled only to be defeated. Some of them are 4,700 feet in elevation, others 4,800 feet and 4,000 feet. Guns mounted upon them, properly depressed, would sweep Spion Kop so that nothing living could remain upon its summit. Between the kops are ragged ravines, affording fine retreats for Boer riflemen, whose duty it was to harass a retreating enemy. The rocks are rough, difficult to climb over and unprotected by tree or bush. From the Tugela river to Dewdrop is a constant rise of land—land such as English soldiery never even saw in Afghanistan, land that blisters with heat by day and is dangerously chill at night. The total climb before the English to Ladysmith is over 4,000 feet, and the way is strewn with hostile guns. It is a superb spot for the use of artillery in resisting attack, and of this fact the Boers appear to be aware. They themselves have calculated, according to press dispatches, that if General Buller had 100,000 men at his command he might gain these kops and enter Ladysmith by the end of three months and at the sacrifice of over 10,000 lives.

You're Gambling!

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't! The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the game's lost. Take some of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough.

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I ran down from 138 to 98 pounds. I raised blood, and never expected to get off my bed alive. I then read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and began its use. I commenced to improve at once. I am now back to my old weight and in the best of health."—CHAS. E. HARTMAN, Gibbstown, N.Y., March 3, 1899.

You can now get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a 25 cent size, just right for an ordinary cold. The 50 cent size is better for bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and the grip. The dollar size is best to keep on hand, and is most economical for long-standing cases.

CAN EAT ANY KIND OF FOOD

Since She Left Off Coffee and Uses Postum Food Coffee.

"Coffee caused dull headaches and dizziness, with steady indigestion, until I discovered the reason of the trouble, and this was proven by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. The dizziness, headache and indigestion have entirely disappeared.

"My mother, Mrs. Burlingame, Kenilworth, O., was a great sufferer from stomach trouble and indigestion for many years. She had to live on a very restricted diet, until during the past winter she gave up coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee every day. It is now three months since she made the change, and she is so much improved she can eat nearly any kind of food. It is evidence to us that the coffee caused the trouble and that the Postum Food Coffee helped to build her back into health and strength."—Mrs. J. M. Gould, W. Farmington, O.

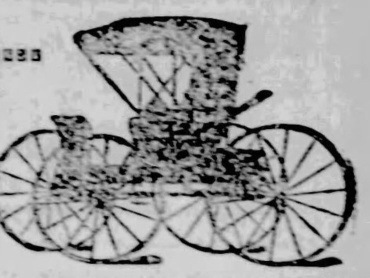
IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE...

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

...WE DO NOT SELL...

through agents or dealers, therefore we do not have them to protect, and in making our prices are enabled to figure them as low as the grade of work we manufacture can be sold. We save you the profits that are added between the manufacturer and the consumer, by selling direct to you from our factory. This has been our method of selling for the past twenty-seven years, and we are today the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the user exclusively. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe arrival. Send for free catalogue showing all of our different styles.

No. 47½—Single Strap Harness. Price with nickel trimmings, $9.50. As good as sells for $6.00 more.



No. 191—Buggy, with leather quarter top. Price with shafts, $52.00. Guaranteed as good as others sell for $25 more than our price.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., ELKHART, INDIANA.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... **$18.00**

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm. Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

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We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

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Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

PEASE PAYS EXPENSES and $75 per month. Steady position; self-seller; no experience needed. PEASE MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O., Dept. 27.

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EDUCATION BY MAIL — In fitting you for a high position we do not interfere with your present occupation. Your part is to study between times; ours to give you an unequaled correspondence course of study in all branches of Engineering; Metallurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Branches, Stenography, Machine Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low price; easy terms. Sent free to those who enroll now, a complete Drawing outfit worth $11.10, or other premiums. Mention subjects you are interested in when writing to The United Correspondence Schools, 154-56-58 5th Ave., New York, for catalogue No. 61.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE, FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE WAY TO REFORM.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Take courage, then—raise the arm—strike home and that right lustily—the citadel of Hope must yield to noble desire, thus seconded by noble effort."

I do not know who wrote those inspiring words. I found them quoted in a work by Ruskin, and they have come to me with peculiar force lately. They are good ones to remember when discouraged, when all effort in a given direction seems futile, or at least to fall far short of effecting its real purpose. They are especially good to recall when considerable progress has been made in an undertaking, and yet that which remains to do stretches out in widening circles indefinitely.

This is true—the wonderful possibilities which first unfold in a given direction for serving humanity arouse enthusiasm, and nerve to the attempt to make them realities. Under this influence it is not so hard to make the beginning. The real difficulty comes later on when the little "foxes" of doubt commence their destructive work; when the day-by-day vexations, disappointments and misunderstandings enter in; when the questionings come as to whether it is worth while to endure the wear and tear of these inevitable accompaniments; to encounter indifference, harsh judgment and prejudice by pushing onward in an undertaking from which no personal benefit is to be derived. This is the critical time for both workers and work; the time when the larger view must hold the attention and stimulate the effort, or what has been accomplished will fail of its final purpose.

I do not believe the promoters of any plan for the advancement of a philanthropic cause ever found it all a pleasant sailing over a sunny sea. Human nature has not reached the point of always recognizing the gold of unselfish motives, or of being patient with the alloy which may be found therein. Perfection is yet a far off cry for the most of us, and the road to ideals not an easy one. Yet it is certain that the thought with which I began is true—"the citadel of Hope must yield to noble desire thus seconded by noble efforts,"—and the efforts persisted in must bring final victory. "Take courage, then—raise the arm—strike home and that right lustily."

I attended the meeting of the Playground Association the other evening and heard Professor Tzanoff's report of what had been accomplished during the past year. Well may the workers in this most important movement enter into "the citadel of Hope," for the good results are already visible. To learn that through careful observation it is proven that the profanity among the children who frequent the playgrounds has largely diminished; that in the streets near by where are the homes of these youngsters—Toledo's future citizens—quarreling and fighting have grown perceptibly less, is indeed an inspiration to further effort and ought to bring the cordial and practical support of the whole public.

"The child is father to the man." This has been repeated so often as to be a truism, and yet I do not think we half appreciate what it really means. The boys and girls who are growing up in the poorest localities must take their places, by and by, as men and women with the power of maturity in their hands for good or evil. During the most impressionable period of their lives, unless the opposite conditions are provided for, they must find their amusements amid influences that are anything but elevating, and so the seeds are sown for a vicious manhood and womanhood. To stimulate to better things, unconsciously to themselves, is what is aimed at through the public playgrounds where they are looked after and yet left in comparative freedom to pursue their sports.

I was greatly amused at the report of Professor Thompson, who has in charge the entertainments given Saturday evenings for the same youngsters. They constitute, he said,

A public not to be bribed,
Not to be entreated,
Not to be overawed.

If the best of its kind within his power is not offered to them by a performer, they are quick to recognize the fact, and are not slow in making their dissatisfaction known. The poorest and roughest among them all are quick to appreciate what is really good, and cannot be imposed upon by careless effort. Nor will they suffer anything less than their best from those out of their own ranks, who sometimes take part in the entertainment. To be present at a single evening of these gatherings is to have the eyes opened to the need of this movement for the training of such keen young life. Give these neglected children the right food to arouse their interest and minister to their craving for amusement—a craving common to old and young—and they are helped to take the first step, and a long one, too, in a right development of their faculties.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business." For years this old saying has been applicable to the attitude of the public toward these little waifs of society. The idea that each child born into a community is an integral part of that community and entitled to its care, not as a matter of charity, but as one of individual right, had not, until recently, entered into the public mind with any real significance.

The public school was really its beginning, but that, as yet, has covered only a small part of the ground. The "waifs," after a certain age is reached, may be looked after and taught for a few hours during the day, but outside of that they are without the opportunities of developing the best that is in them. Many are yet subjected to a home life which, in itself, is a training for crime. Reaching maturity, they prey upon the community which has neglected both its opportunity and its duty. The inherent right of every child to be cared for comes from the unity of all life, from the fact that there is no such thing as separateness. We cannot get away from the responsibility which this brings. In a real sense we are the "keepers" of these little ones, and every such child who is "left to dash its foot against a stone," may well cry out against the community for denying the chance to reach better conditions.

The looking after the children in the poorer parts of the city, giving all an opportunity to right development, will do more to bring better conditions than all the reform measures ever instituted. Elevate the sentiment in the community through a care for all of its units from infancy to maturity, and there will be no need for leagues and societies of offense and defense against evils. And to-day, if some of the energy that is spent in tilting at windmills was turned into channels to aid in establishing scientific playgrounds in all parts of the city where they are needed, a great good would be accomplished. Then, with the carrying out of the further plans of the associations, and with the planting of branch libraries in different places, as is contemplated by the trustees, Toledo will be well started on the road to the time when

Each man finds his own in others' good;
And all men live in noble brotherhood.

The book Life's Gateways may be had by sending $1.00 to the author, Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio.

BE THOU MY GUIDE.

Be Thou my guide, and I will walk in darkness
As one who treads the beamy heights of day,
Feeling a gladness amidst desert sadness,
And breathing vernal fragrance all the way.

Be thou my wealth, and, 'reft of all besides Thee,
I will forget the strife of meaner things,
Blest in the sweetness of thy rare completeness,
And opulent beyond the dream of kings.

Be Thou my strength, O lowly One and saintly!
And, though unvisioned ills about me throng,
Though danger woo me and deceit pursue me,
Yet in the thought of Thee I will be strong!

—Florence Earle Coates.

THE Cozy Corner

Old Subscriber writes: Here I come again, and first I must thank the dear editor for her courtesy, as I may be tiresome, but after reading Lil's letter, I had to say something. I think she ought to read a verse by Cowper, in Our Dumb Animals, that says:

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners, and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility), the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

As for hats, ribbons and flowers are pretty enough for any lady's hat; even flowers alone will do, and whenever I see a woman with birds on her hat that is all I care to know of her.

As for pain and suffering, that is usually caused by a violation of the laws of nature either by ourselves or by our ancestors; of course, there are exceptions, such as accidents. I believe, too, that there are some people who suffer all their lives, and are not any nearer heaven then, than others who never suffer at all. I do not think the Creator intended us to suffer physical pain. The old Patriarchs and others we read of in the Bible, died of old age. Even Christ's suffering and death on the cross will not save any one, unless they live according to His teachings. Religion is in the life, and the life of religion is to do good.

Washington, Mist, writing on the same subject says:

For years I have been an interested reader of The Blade, especially of The Household page, and have just read the letter written by Lil, printed there January 4, which seems to me to be a little unreasonable.

Suffering may be good for us; I think myself it is, when it is received in the right spirit, (which is sometimes hard to do), but concerning the slaughter of birds and animals for personal adornment, it is they that suffer, and I cannot see how they are benefited by it.

A great many cruel things are, or appear to be, necessary, but that is no reason why all the unnecessary cruelty in the world should continue. I think Grandmother's recipe for cooking a husband is the best of the many good recipes that have appeared in The Blade. Come again, Grandmother, with a recipe for a wife.

Illinois Bachelor writes: I have been a silent admirer of The Household for sometime, and I think I had ought to express my sincere appreciation of that department of The Blade.

I will say that Marguerite, O., voices my sentiments in regard to married life.

Laura Golden breaks a long silence with this word for Sweetie:

Two wrongs never made one right. All the divorces in Christendom will not do away with the fact that a couple are still man and wife, and the children common property. If after marriage a man and woman discover that they have made a mistake, they have no guarantee, should they separate and marry again, that they will do any better.

I know a woman who has three living husbands, and she does not live with any of them. Her last venture proved to be the greatest mistake of all; and she is not the only person who, trying the remedy you advocate, has made a bad matter worse.

If, instead of talking nonsense, a couple who contemplated matrimony, would study each other's tastes, and try to become acquainted with each other's faults, as well as good qualities, and believed that the step once taken, was for life, and irrevocable, there would be fewer hasty and ill-advised marriages.

Married life requires more of the woman than the man. It demands of her much self-sacrifice, patience and forbearance. If she has to overlook and condone many faults in a lover, she must expect to have more to gloss over and forgive in the husband. Unless she is capable of giving all, and being satisfied with little, she would be better to live single all her days. It seems to be impossible for women to realize this, and they refuse to listen to advice, or to be warned by other women's mistakes.

I grant you that it is wrong for parents to allow children to wed, nevertheless I must admit that there have been some happy marriages, made by very young people. I am inclined to believe that the greatest number of mistakes are made by people of mature age.

Ellaline, in her letter to The Blade emphasized the cruelty of divorce to little helpless children, when she told how the separation of her father and mother had affected her life.

But you say you speak from your own experience, that you must bear your sorrow because you lack the courage to face the remedy. Dear heart, put all thoughts of a divorce and a possible happy marriage away from you.

"Life is a burden?—bear it.
Life is a duty?—dare it.
Life is a thorn-crown?—wear it."

If you have children, and your husband is worth saving, the right thing for you to do is to make the best of everything. You married for better or worse, did you not? Does not that mean to bear what comes?

In my experience, I have found that the woman who bears most, and is the most deserving of sympathy, says the least about her troubles. Keep your faith in a Divine power to help, and heal, all that frets, and hurts you, and you will be strong enough to bear what comes, never fear.

Try to interest yourself in your husband's likes, and dislikes; bury all differences; don't refer to his faults; try to forget them; and if it is impossible to become companions, make his home an agreeable and cheerful stopping place; care for his bodily comfort; and then interest yourself in something that will completely fill your mind, so that you will have no time for brooding, or self pity, and perhaps even yet:

"Out of all the bitter past,
Shall come a friendship that shall last
Life's journey through."

In a recent number of Good Health, the editor in speaking of various tonics, after condemning the numerous "elixirs" on the market, says:

"Let us now consider the real tonics. Fresh air is one, especially cold air. There is nothing like it. How it brightens the face, and puts vigor and elasticity into the step. Every one knows how a brisk walk out of doors on a frosty morning reddens the lips and the cheeks. There is not a drug in existence that produces even the appearance of such marvelous transformation. And this betterment is real. There is no reaction from it. It is a change in the man, not simply a change in his feelings.

"The life-giving oxygen which has entered into his body and penetrated to every nook and cranny of his tissues has burned up the poisons which had been making him dull and stupid and languid like a man under the influence of a poisonous drug. The vital forces have by exercise been stimulated to more vigorous activity; the vital resistance has been raised, nerve tone has been elevated, appetite and digestion have been improved, and the benumbed and slumbering tissues awakened."

Another tonic advocated by this editor is pure, cold water. Speaking of this he says:

"One great impediment to the use of water is its extraordinary cheapness. It costs nothing; it can be had for the taking. Another objection is, that it is so much trouble to use it. Two or three little pellets the size of the head of a pin can be dropped on the tongue and are out of sight in a second.

"It is a great deal easier to carry a pill-box in the pocket and count out a few granules than to go through the operation of a cold bath or some other hydriatic procedure of the same sort. Perhaps the greatest obstacle of all is the almost universal lack of knowledge of how to use water in such a way as to obtain from it active and efficient curative effects.

Indiana Violet sends a beautifully written letter, which cannot be used simply because she failed to send with it her full name and address. It would seem that every reader of The Blade must have seen in this column, many times over, the statement that all articles must be accompanied with this information, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, and also in order that the editor may enter their names on her list of Cozy Corner correspondents.

Oftentimes, a subscriber may have written previously, using a certain nom, and, taking it for granted that the editor will remember them, fail to sign their full name the second time. Taking into consideration the great number of letters from all sorts of people that pass through this office each week, it is hardly to be expected that even the editor can keep every one of them in mind. It is not a great task to write one's name at the bottom of each page of manuscript, and this will ensure it attention.

Several so-called "Fairy stories" have recently been received by the editor for the Young Folks' department. As they were written on both sides of the paper, and in some instances with lead-pencil, and were for the most part "copiously copied" from Grimm's book of fairy tales, the writers will perhaps not be surprised to hear that they were declined.

COMPANIONS.

A hundred times my feet have trod the way.
At last we tread together, you and I;
Yet never seemed so swift until to-day—
Your heart conjectures why.

A hundred times my ears have heard the song
Of bird and wind we, listening, make our own;
Yet never seemed its notes so pure and strong
When I was here alone.

A hundred times I thought, "How fair to see
The young grass is, and ev'ry leafy bough!"
How beautiful the wintry world might be
I never guess'd till now.

And if—ah! if we two must part again,
And on our solitary journeys go,
I shall be thankful, even in my pain,
That love has bless'd me so.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

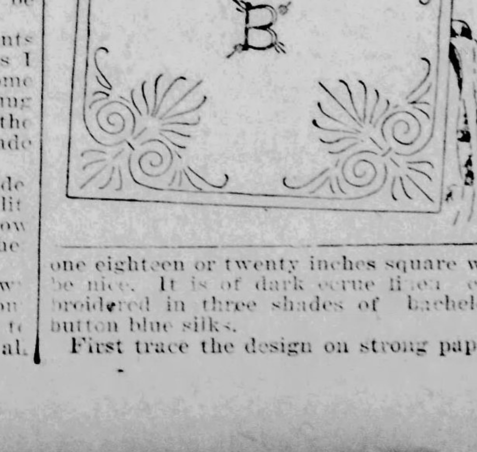
THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

The saying that "the demand creates the supply" has received fresh proof in the mind of the fancy work editor since Christmas.

At that merry season, she became the proud possessor of some "Battenburg" doilies, the first she has ever owned. How to keep them perfectly smooth and fresh when not in use was something of a question to her, when lo! here comes in a good sister who tells her how to make a case for this very purpose, and this is the way she does it.

Doiley Case.

This may be made of any desired size, but if center-pieces are to be kept in it



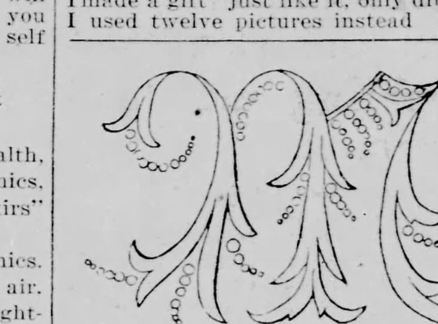
one eighteen or twenty inches square will be nice. It is of dark ecrue linen embroidered in three shades of bachelor-button blue silks.

First trace the design on strong paper, and then transfer it to the linen. For the outer line, curves and five lines in the corners, use the darkest shade of the silk; for the curves at each side the second shade, and the lightest for the inner portions of the pattern. Of course any other design may be substituted, and other colors used with equally good effect.

In making up the case, press the linen thoroughly on the wrong side, and stretch smoothly over covers of heavy card board, fastening the edge (which should overlap about two inches all around) with strong glue or paste. Line the cover with a piece of plain linen, and cut leaves of white paper—cambric to form the compartments for receiving the doilies. The edges of these leaves are to be scalloped daintily, and a yard and a half of ribbon matching the embroidery silk used will be required for tie-strings.

Mrs. Rose D., writing from far-off Washington, says:

In The Blade of December 28, I saw a description of a booklet, "Kodak Views." I made a gift "just like it, only different." I used twelve pictures instead of six;



pinked three edges of my paper and tied the leaves together at the straight edge with dark-green baby ribbon. I called the book "Forest and Shore," in gold letters on the front cover. Opposite each picture was an appropriate quotation in prose or verse.

For example, opposite a picture of our camp-cook blowing the dinner horn, were the words from Owen Meredith ending with: "Where is the man who can live without dining?" Opposite the eight-horse team: "Harness me down with your iron bands; be sure of your curb and reins." I live in a logging camp, and all the scenes were of the camp.

In embroidering small flowers (says an authority) a great deal of care is necessary, because if the outline is lost there is not much left through which to express their spirit.

In working scallops in button-hole stitch (says the same wise one) keep the stitches perpendicular to the direction in which they are being carried, and do not take them deep enough to cover the inner line of the scallop, which should be outlined with a double thread.

THE COOK.

"With tasks however mean, connect a thought
Beyond the thing and they shall well be wrought.
To lowly toil bring meditative power,
And find the Infinite in each small hour."

However the "finding of the Infinite" may be, The Blade cook certainly brings "meditative power" to the consideration of the three meals that have to be served up at her house every day in the year, not excepting Sundays.

For about half an hour after the mid-day meal is well over, she has a "star-chamber session" with the young woman who presides over the culinary department. During this time, a list is made out for the grocer's boy who comes for orders every afternoon. Of course the cook knows this is not the best policy, as one can usually do much better if they go to the shops and select their meats and vegetables themselves—providing of course that they "know a good thing when they see it."

Being somewhat "short" on time, and "long" on duties of a varied character, the cook is obliged to depend on this mode of purchase, however, and in justice to the grocer will say, that she is very well used as a general thing, and when the reverse is the case, she never hesitates to "say so." If the mistake is corrected cheerfully, all right; if not, she transfers her custom to some one else.

To return to that "small hour." The whole list of staples is gone through with first, in order that nothing shall be missing when wanted. Then the next three meals are planned, the dessert arranged for, and when this is done, the cook can banish the whole subject from her mind until the next day.

In this way, the "left-overs" are not apt to be forgotten until they are past use, for the remains of the "noon-meat" are not yet cleared away, and can be calculated upon as so much for supper, etc.

By having the list made out, the time of the grocer's boy is saved, since he does not have to wait for you to make up your mind what you want, and your goods are delivered more promptly on this account.

Speaking of "left-overs" reminds me of a recipe for using up cold steak.

Beefsteak Pudding.

Cut cold cooked steak into cubes of half an inch. To each pint of these, allow half a pint of milk, six tablespoonfuls of flour, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of chopped suet.

Put the flour into a bowl; beat the eggs, add to them the milk, then gradually add to the flour, rubbing perfectly smooth. Cover the bottom of a baking-dish with a layer of the batter, put in the bits of steak, sprinkle over the suet, then a little salt and pepper, and if you like a little onion juice; now put on the rest of the batter, and bake in a moderately hot oven one hour and a half.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

RECOLLECTION.

"How slight a thing may set one's fancy drifting.
Upon the dead sea of the Past!—a view—
Sometimes an odor—or a rooster lifting
A far-off 'Ooh! ooh-ooh!'

"And suddenly we find ourselves astray
In some woods—pasture of the Long Ago—
Or idly dream again upon a day
Of rest we used to know."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Poem Study for January—Recollection.

Pennsylvania Lass was the first visitor in the Circle this morning. She need not doubt that she was welcome, though the photograph was too small to be reproduced by The Blade artist, so Miss Prudence is the only one who was benefited by a sight of it.

Here I am again. The weather is rather breezy and I guess it must have taken me along and landed me in the midst of the M. G. Rs. Like Ethella, Pa., it is such a short time since I was admitted, that I was almost afraid to come again, but I know the Chaperone will admit me, and will seat me next Ethella, for that is right where I want to be. I bring my face along with me this time, now don't you go into spasms over it, though I know it looks awfully!

Topsy, Kan., is another who sends her photograph, which the Chaperone accepts with many thanks. She says:

Ethella, Pa., may I sit by you and have a long chat? I was raised a mile and a half north of Dayton. No doubt you know many of my old friends. Is the bridge near Good's mill? I wore my badge to a teachers' association where there were four hundred teachers, but failed to see another one there.

Marillia, Wis., writes:—I have written once before, but was not admitted, but will take courage with the new year and try again. I will send this little verse, as it may help some one:

"From sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As buds turn blossoms with the dew.
The clouds are very dark, I know,
But just behind them lies the blue."

K. K. Cox, N. C., writes:

On looking over last week's paper, I find another has joined the Circle from my native state. I was very glad to see that, and will say to the new member, let us try to live up to our motto. I would be glad to have any of the M. G. R. friends write to me on any subject they wish, and at any time, and I will answer them, as I take great pleasure in reading and writing. Now I must thank Miss Prudence for my badge, and say I would not take twice what I gave for it. I shall wear it wherever I go, and be on the lookout for some one else who wears one.

Sunflower Kid, Ind. Ter., writes:

When I heard New England Girl talking, I woke up from my dream to heartily agree with her that we should make some arrangements to hold a M. G. R. convention during the Ohio Centennial. I will agree to abide by her ruling, and think it a very good idea to invite the Cozy Corner and W. C. to join us.

Virgia, I have tried to "teach the young idea how to shoot" for seven terms and while it is very creditable work to engage in, still it has its drawbacks.

Berta Merven, Ind., writes:—I enjoy the M. G. R. so much that I would like to join them. I will strive to obey the rules, and enclose fifteen cents for which please sent me the badge.

Berta also sends a review of the December poem-study, which was very good but unfortunately, came in too late to be published. Try earlier this month, Berta.

Ho, for a Valentine party!

Dear M. G. R. friends, you are cordially invited to be present at a Valentine party given by Cousin Patsy, February 14th, 1900. Each guest is required to send an appropriate Valentine verse to the undersigned. These verses will be kept by the hostess as souvenirs of the occasion.

As soon as convenient after the entertainment a letter will be sent to our column, giving the manner in which the day was spent. Every one who wishes to be present at this party please address Miss Metta Dodd, Dalton, Georgia.

In sending this invitation Cousin Patsy says: Our M. G. R. parties have been so pleasant that I desire to entertain our band. Miss Prudence is very glad to have her young people enjoy themselves, and has no doubt the Valentine party will be a success.

Prairie Maiden, Ills.:—Here I come, skipping in again, and letting the cold breeze and snow of the new year blow in as I open the door. Its an ill-wind that blows nobody any good, it is said, but how can I believe that when it blows in such a chatter-box as myself? Please give me a seat by Gypsy and Mountain Boomer, Miss Prudence, and I will just say a few words, and hurry off again.

We have compulsory education, which I consider very advantageous, for there are so many parents who would not otherwise compel their children to go to school. The law demands that children between the ages of seven and fourteen years of age, must attend school sixteen weeks of each year; and it is the duty of the school trustees to appoint a truant officer to go after them if they do not come.

Lil, it must indeed be a sad New Year for you. I know how useless any poor words of mine would be, but there is ever the Divine Consolation which, if we seek, we shall receive.

How pleasant it would be to meet a Merry-Go-Rounder! Curly Locks is my nearest neighbor, and we hope to see each other some day. I don't believe I could say anything about the poem that has not been already written; I am afraid that is because I talk so much and think so little. Oh! If I only had a great mind!

S. E. W. H., Maine:—I have not long to stay, so I will not sit down. It is too late to invite you to a regulation old-fashioned New England husking party, which is something delightful, but which reverence for Whittier forbids my attempting to describe. I am thinking of next summer when we will take an excursion down the picturesque Kennebec. It is too early to make arrangements now, so I must come again for that purpose.

Some time I will come and talk about Augusta, among the hills. To get here I boarded a train at that city, for Portland; from there I took the train for the Hub. Later I will tell of the sights I saw in the Athens of America. I have not time now, the train is due. Good-bye.

Miss Prudence hopes S. E. W. H. will not forget her promises, but will fulfill them at an early date.

Mountain Sister, Ark., describes a delightful walk taken by her on the 7th of this month:

In our company was my oldest sister, who has now gone to her home in Tennessee, my third sister, better known to you, perhaps, as Cor Cordum, a brother and myself. We first walked through a pasture where a flock of beautiful white sheep were grazing; next we came to a tree which bears the latest fruit of the season in Arkansas, namely the persimmon. Soon we reached a deep hollow, decked with ferns and mosses, where we saw the union of two streams, underlaid with large flat stones, the water rippling over them in a very pretty manner.

Walking on, we came to a spring upon the hillside. It is called the Cold Spring, but it deserves a prettier name. It is very shallow, and is walled up for a few feet, the stones being moss-grown, and over these stones the water trickles down and runs off over the flat rocks. All in all, it is the prettiest place near my home. After drinking some of the refreshing water, we examined some very large stones just above the spring. Between two of these is a great hole, which we have been told is the entrance to a cave.

Going up a hill opposite from the spring we started for home, gathering as we went a bouquet of ferns and mosses. I believe every child of nature should enjoy such a walk, amid such beautiful scenery.

Fern Glendale, O., writes:—One of my New Year's resolutions is to follow more closely our motto. I think the reviews of the November Poem-Study very good. What has become of Guries Deliet? Is he sitting around the Indian campfire, listening to tales and fables of the past?

From what I understand from the Poem-Study for December, I would say that we are to pluck the blossoms as we pass along, and try to forget the melancholy thoughts; for it is not always joy that comes our way. The poem reminded me of another I have been reading, beginning in this way:

"Some day when I have time, I mean to go
Away up yonder on the sunny slope.
They say no other place knows quite such fair
Rare flowers. Some day, not far away, I hope
To have more time for little things like this,
More time to stoop for blosoms by the way.
To-morrow may be I'll not be so pressed,
But I've no time to think of it to-day."

The poem ends in this way. At last she tried her wings, but found that from disuse they had become useless, and that she had let the gems of life slip through her fingers unheeded. So let us grasp these gems while we have the opportunity. I have finished Aurora Leigh, and commenced Ben Hur.

Make Haste, Tex., sends such a characteristic review of the poem, that though it is late, the Chaperone thinks it worthy of publication:

"There's not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy,"
And not two lines upon this earth
That matches these for foolish folly.

I don't believe the author capable of pronouncing melancholy upon all things, without these "all things" belong to his individual life, in which case his life is to be pitied.

An existence of disappointment is portrayed in these lines—disappointment perhaps in business—more likely in love, certainly in a poetic sense. I like poetry very well, but I like it to teach that in every life there is a possibility of a deep, mighty under-current of satisfaction and joy, and that this possibility rests largely with the person.

I think the Poem-Studies a grand thing and appreciate the reviews, but these are busy days at the 'Cademy, therefore my piece is short.

In departing from her usual course this week, Miss Prudence was influenced by the fact that some of the letters of the M. G. R. were delayed for some unaccountable reason, and did not reach her until the first reviews had been published.

As this was certainly not the fault of the writers, she has "stretched a point" in their favor this time, but hopes they will all be on hand early with the January reviews. In fact, she has already received a couple of excellent papers on that Poem-Study from two of the best known M. G. Rs.

Remember, the badges are "Going—Going"—and presently will be "Gone," and send in your order for one before it is too late.

The Schoolmistress has had such a nice letter from one of her pupils, and as it refers to this department also, she has passed it along to the M. G. Rs. It is from C. M. B., whose Biblical puzzles are so often seen in the Wonder Column. He says:

I trust it will not be too late to say to you and to the rest of the Wonder Columnites that I hope you have all had a Merry Christmas, and will have a happy and pleasant New Year. I wish to congratulate the M. G. Rs. on their rapid improvement. They are doing a great deal of good, and may well be proud of the progress they have made during the past year.

As for me, I am so old, and the rheumatism has got such a hold on me, especially in my right shoulder, that I can hardly write so as to be readable. I would like to have the M. G. Rs. discuss Pope's Universal Prayer. Is it the prayer of the true Christian, or the prayer of the philosopher? You will hear from me whenever I have anything to say, if I can write it so that it can be read.

THE COMPLAINERS.

A little dog bayed at the moon one night,
But the moon didn't seem to care;
And other dogs heard the little dog bay,
And, smiling, each trotted upon his way,
Thinking, "What a fool is there."

A man sat down and grumbled at fate,
But fate didn't seem to care;
And other men heard what he had to say,
And, scoffing, each passed and pursued his way,
Saying, "What a fool is there."

—Chicago News.

The beautiful story published in the Young Folk's column a few weeks ago, entitled St. Genevieve's Well, was only part of one of a series which formed a pretty volume of stories by Margaret Bouvet. It came from the press of A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE STREET ASTRONOMER.

Things up yonder are mighty queer,
Bothered my wits this many a year;
Philosophers say, and they'd ought to know,
They are nothing but worlds, like ours below.
Land and water, and, maybe folks,
With a very thin shine to hide the hoax,
Spinnin' about on nothin' at all,
I can't see why they shouldn't fall.

Wonder if land up there is high,
And clothes and vittles are dear to buy;
Where do the folks go, after they're dead?
And what do the poor ones do for bread?
Who knows but some hungry old man up there,
Is p'intin' his telescope through the air,
Makin' a livin,' this frosty night,
Showin' us up, for a penny a sight!

PONY NED.

Bob and Harry Lane were over, that day, to play with the boys, Dick, Charlie and little Ned. This was nothing uncommon, for as nearly as I can recollect, the Lane boys always were at our house, except when our boys were at the Lanes', or both tribes were at school, and they had no end of jolly good times together.

This particular day being a bright one in September, was no exception to the general rule. The youngsters "leap-frogged" until Dick got his nose bumped by Harry's alighting plump on his neck once, instead of vaulting over, as he should have done; they "I spyed" till they had torn their clothes half off; and played "bear" till they had growled themselves hoarse, then hurrah for some thing new!

"I say, boys," said Rob, an 8-year-old, "let's play horse!"

This suggestion was received with approbation by the older boys, and with immense applause by Ned; for he, being only 4, was a decided failure at "leap-frog," and got run over at "I spy"; "bear" he liked better, but the ferocious growling of the humbug bruins was terrible to hear, and the clawing and eating-up process was a little too real to be altogether comfortable. But he could shout "get-ap," and "whoa," with the best of them, so he lent all the strength of his small lungs to second Bob's proposal, which was carried unanimously, and the new (?) game of "horse" was entered upon with enthusiasm.

"Lemme drive first," said Neddie, "and oh! you all be my team will you? I know how to drive a four horses team, cause once, John he let me when he was plowing, only there wasn't but three horses, but anyhow it don't make much difference." With surprising good nature the young reprobates agreed to Neddie's plan but ah, such a chase as they led him! Where were the ditch and blackberry tangle they didn't go through, the gate and board fence they didn't go under, or the wood-pile and stone heap they didn't go over? While their poor little driver, panting and breathless, sometimes kept near enough to them to hold the reins, and sometimes was obliged to drop them, and content himself with yelling "whoa!" periodically, from a distance of several rods in their rear. He must have been rejoiced, poor little fellow, when they finaly tired themselves out, and voted a change; but he returned good for evil by being the most docile little pony imaginable, and trotting around meekly, wherever they chose to go.

After a few uneventful journeys from Barneswell to Appleton, as Dick's inventive genius had christened the barn and orchard, they drove into an old shed in the suburbs of the former city, and hitched their pony, while they departed to make some important purchases in the business part of the town, namely, the interior of the capacious barn. Once there, a musical cackle floating down from some remote upper region, made Charlie suddenly remember that the old yellow hen was laying her eggs, nobody knew where, and this seemed to him a splendid time to investigate the matter. Of course he was joined by the others, and they were soon busily engaged in their new sport. At the end of ten minutes, a whoop of exultation announced the success of their search. Old yellow was fairly expelled from her domain, and Charlie was appointed to the honor of bearing the capful of treasures to the house. By the time he returned, the triumphant explorers were jumping from the big beam into the hay, and had completely forgotten their little pony.

Poor Ned! it wasn't very amusing, standing, hitched by a twine string in one corner of a dirty shed, but he was a horse, and a good horse never broke their halters and ran away. He divided his time between munching straw, and trying to enjoy the oats which Rob's thoughtfulness had provided. This was a vain effort, however, and after nearly choking to death on a mouthful of the horrible dry things he gave it up. Every now and then as he heard the merry shouts of the boys at play, two or three big tears pushed their way through the dirt upon his cheeks, leaving crooked little white paths behind them, but still he never thought of leaving the stall where they had told him to stay. Alas! that such faithfulness should go unrewarded.

While Ned was saying to himself for about the fiftieth time, "I should fink they would come and unhitch me," the ungrateful boys were rushing off to the brook to sail their boats. This proved highly exciting, for although the boats were nothing but barrel staves, it required a vast amount of skill to steer them safely between the rocks, and prevent them from running their reckless prows against each other. Ah, but boating was a prince of plays! for it afforded them not one game, but twenty. The accommodating staves appeared in the character of every boat their youthful captains had ever heard of, from a fishing smack to a pirate ship.

They puffed as steamers, and sailed majestically as whalers. They skimmed and darted as Indian canoes, and fought as men-of-war; nothing was too great or too small for their capacities. They were having a terrible storm at sea, and the helpless ships were tossing wildly about (by means of fence-rails) at the mercy of the angry waves, when high above the noise of the elements, drowning the shrieks of the crews and the roaring of the billows, came the call to supper.

"Why, this day has just gone like nothing," said Harry in astonishment, dropping his rail into the water with a splash which sent two or three ships safely to dry land.

"I didn't s'pose it was time to hope for supper yet," remarked Dick, smacking his lips, "but I'm awfully glad it's ready. I'm as hungry as a grizzly bear." They swooped into supper with such unearthly yells, that if we had not been used to boys, we should have thought there were three tribes of wild Indians at least, taking possession of our peaceful kitchen. Mamma's quick eye was not long in detecting a discrepancy in their number. "Why boys," she said anxiously, "where's Neddie?" Sure enough, where was Neddie? The boys eyed each other in some surprise.

"I s'posed he was with us," said Dick, "but he ain't, is he?"

"I'll bet he's in the corn-house playing with the puppies," volunteered Charlie.

"Anyhow he was in the barn with us," put in Harry, decidedly, "for I jumped on him once, and he squeeled like anything." (By the way, this was the old black-an-white cat, taking a cosy nap in the hay, and Harry nearly mashed her.) Well some of us ran down to the brook and poked in it with rails to see if we could feel him, some ransacked the corn-house, and others investigated the haymow, but we were all alike unsuccessful. Then we began to call, and at last we heard a faint reply. Following the direction of the sound, the boys called loudly: "Neddie, Neddie, where are you?"

We listened for the answer. It came in tremulous but rather indignant accents, a sob between every word.

"I—dess—oo'll—find—out—where—I are."

Oh, how the boys whooped and shouted as they ran to release him! but the rest of us were in the dark, until they led him out, his chubby face well washed by this time, and explained matters. Then we hugged and kissed him, and took him in to tea, and you may be sure he didn't have the smallest dish of early peaches and cream, that night.

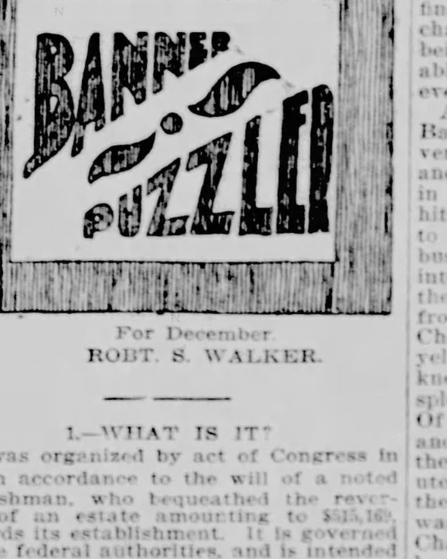
"A second Casabianca," said uncle Tom, when the story was told to him, afterward.

"A what?" said Neddie, looking puzzled.

"Only a little goose," answered Tom, tossing him up in the air.

Ned is a big man now, and lives "Out West," but I think he still sticks to his "pony" principles.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For December.
ROBT. S. WALKER.

1.—WHAT IS IT?

It was organized by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance to the will of a noted Englishman, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate amounting to $515,169, towards its establishment. It is governed by the federal authorities, and is intended for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. It has a spacious edifice, with museum, library, cabinets of natural history, and lecture rooms, which occupies a prominent situation in the city of Washington. A portion of its fund is devoted to scientific research, and to the publication of works too expensive for private enterprise.

A. FAUL.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—The hydrate of Silica.
2.—Wan, pallid.
3.—A girl's name.
4.—A heavy metal.

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The steel rails for an electric road being built here, are 60 feet long, and are loaded on wagons so that the rails extend 3 feet ahead of the forward axle and 15 feet back of the hinder axle; how many feet in length is borne on each axle?

N. HOLT.

In submitting the above problem, the author says: I believe my method of dividing the length to be correct, yet I am not positive. If I am wrong the problem may provoke discussion, and bring out the truth.

4.—WORD-REDUCTION.

1000.
United.
States.
Myself.
100.

Reduce to harmony.
ILLI-NOIS.

Illi-Nois has given the column something new in the puzzle line, and the Schoolmistress is wondering how many of her pupils will "catch on."

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us which state in the Union was the home of the Siamese Twins?

BONNIE BURNIE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Without good company, all dainties
Lose their true relish, and like painted grapes,
Are only seen, not tasted."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of January 18.

1.—Stephen Girard.
2.—111.8+inches.
3.—Words forming half-square: Picayune, infidel, candid, Araph, York, Ulm, no, E.
4.—Pasque-flowers.
5.—The breast-plate of the Jewish high priest was 9 inches square, made of cunning work of gold, of blue and purple and scarlet, and fine twined linen. It was set with four rows of precious stones, as follows: In the first row a sardius, a topaz, and a carbuncle. In the second row an emerald, a sapphire and a diamond. In the third row a ligure, an agate and an amethyst. And the fourth row a beryl, an onyx, and a jasper. On these stones were engraved the names of the 12 tribes of Israel. The breast-plate was fastened to the ephod by two chains of gold, joined to rings of the same metal that were put on the two ends of the plate.

Crabbe wrote:
"Wine is like anger, for it makes us strong,
Blind and impatient, and it leads us wrong.
The strength is quickly lost; we feel the error long."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received this week from A. Faul, Illi-Nois, N. Holt, W. P. E., Nasbie, Marley Cranford, W. A. Hoyt, R. S. Walker, Blue Eyes, R. Davis, Mac, Lizzie Miller, W. H. Patrick, Mary Mendenhall, Alvin Frost and Pauline.

New members who were most cordially welcomed to the 'cademy were: Illi-Nois, W. H. Patrick, W. A. Hoyt, Lizzie Miller, Mary Mendenhall and Alvin Frost.

Three or four of the boys do not agree with the author's answer to the problem of January 4, by Marley Cranford. Do your "sums" over again children.

W. P. E. "acknowledges the corn," i. e.: He admits that 102.16 rds. is the correct answer to the problem of December 7th by H. P. S. and says: "The three other boys who disagreed with the author's answer cannot prove their work to be correct.

Blue Eyes, this settles the matter I think. If you work the problem again you may arrive at the same conclusion.

Mac writes: "I have been playing 'hookey' for some time, but send these answers to let you know that I am somewhere, and still consider myself an Academy boy."

Several of the pupils in writing this week state that they have been "enjoying sickness." To every one of them the Schoolmistress extends her hearty sympathy. She does not often indulge in anything of that sort herself, but she "hath a feeling heart" for others' woes.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

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Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley, Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 190,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes

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TRIED TO KILL MR. GOEBEL.

Cowardly Assassin Fired Five Times at Him From Window.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—William Goebel was shot and very dangerously wounded this morning at ten minutes after 11 o'clock, while passing through the statehouse yard on his way to the Capitol building.

Two shots were fired from a rifle, only one of them taking effect. It struck Mr. Goebel in the right side, one-third of the distance down from the armpit to the hip. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out below the right shoulder blade. It is not thought by the physicians in charge that the wound will prove fatal unless complications set in.

Harlan Whittaker, a farmer of Butler county, Ky., is under arrest, charged with having fired the shots, but he denies that he had anything to do with it. Five revolvers were found upon him when he was taken into custody.

Mr. Goebel, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the Capitol building. Goebel being on the right of the three. When the three men were two-thirds of the way from the street to the Capitol, a shot was fired from the third story of the building occupied by the offices of the governor, the secretary of state and other leading officials. The ball struck Mr. Goebel in the side, and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Chinn and Lillard seized him, Chinn saying as he did so:

"I guess they have got you, Goebel."

"Yes," replied Goebel. "I guess they have got me for sure."

While Chinn was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms,

Four More Shots

were fired at the little party. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement. Neither Chinn nor Lillard moved until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help.

A command of men gathered in less than a minute, and Mr. Goebel was carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol hotel. Dr. Hume made a special examination of the wound, which had, he declared, penetrated the right lung and would, in all probability prove fatal.

Mr. Goebel was taken to his own room, on the second floor of the Capitol hotel. Guards were stationed at the foot of every staircase leading to the second floor, and nobody was allowed to pass. A more extended examination by Dr. Hume and several other physicians resulted in the announcement that the wound was not necessarily fatal, and that Mr. Goebel will in all probability recover. The ball, it was found, had inflicted a wound which was somewhat of a glancing nature and had not gone through the lung in a direct line, as Dr. Hume had thought upon first examination. Had the ball struck the chest one-half inch to the right, it would have caused certain death.

The house was in session when the shooing occurred, and the senate was to meet within twenty minutes. The Capitol building was therefore filled with members of the legislature, and to say that excitement followed is putting it very mildly. From both halls,

Men Ran Wildly

down the steps without hats or coats, and one member of the house came out carrying in his hand a bill on which he had been arguing when the shooting occurred.

By the time the members of the legislature had reached the lower floor, Goebel was on his way to the office of Dr. Hume. The members hastily rushed back to their desks, adjourned with the most unceremonious haste, and poured down into the streets again.

In a few minutes, crowds were hastening toward the Capitol from every direction. Down St. Clair street, which runs directly south of the Capitol, a dense crowd of wildly excited men, headed by two members of the city fire department. One of them carried a Winchester rifle, and the other was telling him to "put down that thing and go back." He finally agreed to do this, and the crowd under his leadership melted away.

Within three minutes after the shooting, a line of men was thrown around the building whence the shots came.

John W. Miles, an aged citizen of Frankfort, was standing at the foot of the stairway leading from the first floor of the office building to the west, when a man, evidently a mountaineer, came rushing down the steps. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man's body and held him fast until help came.

Men closed in around the prisoner on every side, with drawn revolvers, and the slightest attempt at resistance would have resulted in his instant death. He submitted to arrest very quietly, claiming again and again that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He gave his name as Harland Whittaker, and said that he was in the state office building when he heard the shots, and believing the long predicted battle had come at last, hastened out to see what was going on. He was searched at once and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him. None of the cartridges had been exploded, and there was no sign of any of the weapons having been in use. He was hurried to the jail, three blocks away, with all possible speed, it being feared that an attempt might be made to lynch him if the crowd once was able to lay hands upon him. He was very quiet, and did not lose his composure for an instant, notwithstanding the excitement around him.

"I don't know no more about it than you," he said.

That the attempt to kill Mr. Goebel was deliberate, admits of no doubt whatever, and the only reason it failed, was poor marksmanship. The window from which the shots were fired was raised about eight inches from the bottom and the man who fired had a perfect range of not over 500 feet, with Goebel's tall figure in a black overcoat in sharp relief against the white snow covered ground behind him. It is claimed by many judges of good shooting in Frankfort at the present time, that the would-be assassin was misled by the looseness of the overcoat, and fired too much to one side.

Both Col. Chinn and Warden Lillard declared that smokeless powder was used in the cartridges that were fired at Mr. Goebel.

The Republican leaders acted with the greatest promptness. Adjt. Gen. Collier at once telephoned to the armory on the hill, where, all during the gubernatorial contest, the local company of infantry had been held in reserve, and within twenty minutes the company, 30 strong, under command of Capt. Wolcott, was drawn up in front of the Capitol building. Guards were placed at every gate leading to the Capitol grounds, and nobody was permitted to enter or leave.

There was talk on every side of placing under arrest every man who was in the building when the shots were fired, even including Governor Taylor, though, of course, nobody believed for a moment that he had any knowledge of the crime. He expressed himself immediately after the shooting as being extremely sorry that such a thing had happened. It is posible that there

Will Be More Trouble

between hotheaded partisans of both sides. As soon as it was noised around that Goebel had been shot, the members of the legislature made a wild rush for the telegraph office and filed voluminous messages to their constituents, and within an hour replies began to pour in, the general run of them having one tenor, "We are coming." It is expected that fully 5,000 men will arrive in Frankfort during the afternoon and to-night. All of the military strength of the state will be called out and hurried to Frankfort.

The Democrats are keeping exceedingly close watch over the person of J. C. W. Beckham, the contestant for the position of lieutenant-governor. In the event of the death of Goebel, he is their only hope, and they declare that if Goebel dies, there will be no governor but Beckham. He is kept in his room at the Capitol hotel, and will be guarded very closely until the trouble is over. He declares that he needs no guard, but the Democrats pay no attention to his remonstrance.

It was reported at 1 o'clock that Speaker Trimble of the house, had declared that the legislature would be moved to Covington, and that Goebel would there be declared governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—Bulletin.—At 1:30 p. m. Goebel's condition was worse and grave fears were entertained that he would not survive. He himself was calm and insisted that he would not die.

SENATOR GOEBEL.

Killed by Train Robber.

Holden, Mo., Jan. 29.—John Jackson, a detective of the Kansas & Texas Railway, from Sedalia, was shot through the head by a train robber here early to-day. Yesterday Superintendent Hardy, of the Missouri Pacific railway, learned that an attempt would be made to rob the express car on the eastbound Missouri Pacific train, No. 8, due here at 3:08 a. m. for St. Louis. A posse was organized in Sedalia and left here on a special train at half-past 8 o'clock last night. When the train reached Holden the officers were informed that the suspected men were at a resort there. The town marshal, another officer and Jackson started to make the arrest, and when Jackson entered the house, one of the men fired, a ball passing through his head just over the right eye. The officer returned the bandit's shots, but he and his companions, of whom there were about six, escaped.

Later, one of the men, badly wounded, was captured. He refused to give his name. Jackson can not recover.

Steamer Lost.

London, Jan. 30.—The German steamer Remus, from Philadelphia, January 4, via Dartmouth, January 22, has been wrecked at Hornsriff, near Aarhuus, Denmark, where she was bound. Her cargo is a total loss.

The Remus is a steel steamer, built at West Hartlepool in 1889, and registers 1,655 tons. She hails from Hamburg and was owned by C. Anderson.

Lincoln's Partner.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Charles Maltby, who for three years was associated in business with Abraham Lincoln at Waynesville, Ill., is dead, aged 88 years. He was born in Vermont, and during an active life occupied many positions of public trust.

IF YOU HAVE

Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address

JOHN A. SMITH, 1202 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing Water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive specific cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poesenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

NEARLY OVER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Driving the Rebels in the South--Opening of Hemp Ports.

New York, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The war in the Philippines is over. No further surrender can be hoped for. The danger in the present situation is that a bloody feud may arise between the American army and the Filipinos. This danger can be greatly lessened by action by congress, which is now imperative, outlining the policy of the government in the Philippines. It is likely that many insurgents are still holding out for the terms which congress will be willing to give.

The time is ripe for a conciliatory policy, allowing the Filipinos to have some say as to the nature of the government under which they will be obliged to live.

SCHWAN'S SUCCESS.

Manila, Jan. 25.—9:45 a. m.—A part of Gen. Schwan's column, consisting of six companies with some artillery, drove a force of 500 insurgents from their entrenchments at San Diego, near San Pablo on Sunday. The enemy officially reported that they lost 67 killed and many wounded. Our casualties were one killed and fourteen wounded, the injuries in most cases being slight.

Another battalion, while executing a flank movement, came upon a hundred other rebels in an entrenched position and routed them, killing fifteen. The Americans had two wounded.

Gen. Schwan moved against Majayjay, Laguna province, on Tuesday. He found its position almost impregnable, but by lowering men down the steep river banks by ropes, flanked the enemy and drove them out. A part of his command proceeded to Santa Cruz, killing six insurgents.

General Wheeler and his daughter left on Wednesday on the transport Warren for San Francisco, via Hong Kong and Guam.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Gen. Otis' cabled report received this morning indicates that Gen. Schwan is conducting the campaign in the south of Luzon with the greatest energy. He has located southeast of Laguna de Bay what is probably the last considerable force of insurgents remaining in one command, and to-day's report shows that, with small loss to himself and heavy loss to the enemy, he has managed to completely dissipate this force, probably beyond the possibility of reconstruction. Gen. Otis' cablegram is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 25.

"Schwan concentrated thirtieth battalion, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth infantry at and near San Pablo, Laguna province, on the afternoon of the 20th. Hays with cavalry striking for Tayabas by lower road. The enemy had advanced from Santa Cruz to very strongly fortified positions at San Diego, Majayjay and adjacent points, in country very broken and mountainous. Schwan struck the enemy at San Diego, and in an engagement lasting two hours killed 82 and wounded a large number. Our casualties were one enlisted man killed and fourteen wounded, including three native scouts; captured several rifles, ammunition, bolos and stock of uniform clothing. On the 22d Schwan pushed on through to Ililo, driving enemy back on Majayjay, where a force reported by an escaped Spanish prisoner to number between 1,500 and 3,000 well equipped and supplied, waiting approach of troops. This position was impregnable via roads or trails and the troops were working around on either flank of enemy, when the enemy rapidly retreated with 30th infantry and cavalry in pursuit. It is believed the insurgents are widely dispersed. The country is now covered by troops, and our force occupies Santa Cruz, a few minor engagements at other points resulting in considerable loss to the enemy. MacArthur telegraphs that McRae struck an insurgent post in the mountains northwest of Porac, capturing the arsenal, barracks, ten cartloads powder and ammunition, three insurgents with rifles. The barracks and arsenal were destroyed.

"(Signed) OTIS."

Washington, Jan. 26.—General Otis' report of yesterday's movements in the campaign in Luzon is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 26.

"Hayes' cavalry, reported at Santa Cruz, drove enemy out of Luzena, Tayabas and adjacent towns, rescued twenty Spanish prisoners and five women, other Spanish prisoners moved back in small detachments into mountains; enemy dispersed and greater part believed to be seeking homes; found record dated 15th inst. saying eleven American prisoners leave, know not to what place; Hayes' casualties one killed, three mortally wounded, two slightly wounded.

"OTIS."

Washington, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson has cabled the following account to the navy department of the participation of the navy in Gen. Kobbe's successful campaign through the islands south of Luzon, which contain most of the hemp ports of the archipelago:

"Manila, Jan. 27.—Kobbe's expedition to southeast Luzon, convoyed by the Nashville, the Helena and the Mariveles, was a complete success. Sorgogoson, Donsal, Bulan, Virac and Legaspe were taken and garrisoned. Legaspe was captured Tuesday, after a sharp fight, the Nashville co-operating inside of 500 yards. Private Marine Franklin was wounded, and on board the Nashville Capt. Bradley and five others, none seriously. Fifty-one dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Capt. Rodgers commends Moore, of the Helena; Gilpin, of the Mariveles; Moale, Cook, Yuenzail and Cadet Evans for services during the expedition.

"WATSON."

SAILED FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The transport Pennsylvania sailed yesterday for Manila. She carries $1,500,000 in gold coin and a considerable sum in treasury notes for the payment of soldiers. Lieut. J. B. Liegle and a detachment of nine men are in charge of the treasure. Major W. H. Comegye, paymaster; Major M. A. Markley and Major Henry Wigant, first lieutenant; Walter Cox, surgeon, and three assistant surgeons, all for the Twenty-fourth Infantry, were among the cabin passengers. Two government printers, three men to assist in putting up a refrigerating plant at Manila and twenty men of the hospital service also went along. The Pennsylvania carried a large cargo of army supplies.

OPEN TO TRADE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—General Otis reported to the war department to-day that the western coast of the island of Panay is now open and the Laguna de Bay will also be open to unrestricted traffic by the end of the week. He also reports several minor engagements with the Filipinos in which the American arms met with the usual success. The enemy lost heavily and a large amount of arms and ammunition was captured. General Otis' dispatch is as follows:

Manila, Jan. 24.—MacArthur, 20th to 23d, reports four minor engagements, in which five insurgents were killed, several wounded and captured; also captured a few rifles and other property; no casualties. Major Bishop, 36th infantry, in North Sambales with detachment of 60 men, attacked two insurgent companies, killed nine, wounded and captured 14, secured 20 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, two horses with equipments; casualties, three men wounded, one seriously. General Young reports action of Steever, Third cavalry, against General Tino's forces in north; inflicted very heavy loss on insurgents, in which 28 were killed; that Dodd's troop attacked insurgents near Santa Lucia and killed six; no casualties.

Reported from the south: Enemy evacuated Santa Cruz; supposed to be on eastern coast; that city in our possession last two days; Schwan believed to be in pursuit; no late report from him; the soast of Laguna de Bay and neighboring sections of country opened up to unrestricted traffic by the 27th inst; western coast of the island of Panay opened for trade.

THE FRIARS AGAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—A special to the Record from Washington says:

"There is a complete understanding between the government and Archbishop Chapelle concerning church affairs in the Philippines. He has gone there as the representative of the Pope for the purpose of reorganizing the Catholic church upon the same basis that exists in the United States, and General Otis is thoroughly informed of his mission and of the policy he is directed to pursue. There is no intention on the part of the United States government to confiscate or occupy, without fair remuneration, any property belonging to the church, but the estates and other property belonging to religious orders, or whose title is in the name of the bishop, will be taxed like any other property. The only exception will be such property as is actually used for worship or for educational purposes. There will be no objection to the friars remaining in the Philippines, provided they do not interfere with political and civil affairs and confine their activity exclusively to ecclesiastical matters. The schools will be secularized, although there will be no objection to the establishment of Catholic schools, provided the church or the people prefer to maintain them. No public money will be given to the support of any sectarian institutions, either educational or benevolent, and the priests will not be allowed any other than privileges and immunities that they enjoy in this country. In short, Archbishop Chapelle understands and agrees that there is to be an entire separation of the church from civil affairs and the same freedom of worship and religious instruction that exists in this country.

A MISSING OFFICER.

Washington, Jan. 24.—General Otis today cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 24, 1900.

"Lieut. Stocklick, 21st infantry, has been missing since the 12th inst. He was on reconnoitering duty at Talisay, near San Tomas, Batongas, and was evidently captured. Search is still being prosecuted.

(Signed.) "OTIS."

Paul Devereaux Stocklick is a second lieutenant in the 21st infantry, having been appointed August 22, 1899. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1878, and his residence when appointed was 122 Liberty street, New York.

NEW COALING STATION.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson reports this morning that he has taken possession of Isabella coaling station, and established a marine garrison there under command of Lieut. Long. A short time ago feeling the need of a coaling station for the use of the smaller vessels in the Philippine archipelago in the southern islands remote from Manila, Admiral Watson dispatched a vessel to look into the conditions at Zamboanga, where the Spaniards had maintained a garrison and a small coaling station for many years. It was found upon investigation, however, that the harbor at that point was not suitable for naval vessels, owing to shallow water, and attention being directed elsewhere, a small but perfectly protected and deep harbor was found on Basilan island, where the Spaniards had already established a coaling station. The navy, as already stated, took possession of this, garrisoned the place, and is taking steps to add to its coal supply.

The Solace sailed to-day from Manila for San Francisco, and on the way she will touch at the new coaling station, as well as at Iloilo, Cebu and Guam, and thence returning to Yokohoma will start across the Pacific for San Francisco. She will carry the bodies of Capt. Nichols, who died while in command of the Monadnick, and Capt. Ingate, of the marine corps, who died at Guam from a surgical operation.

Arrived.

Washington, Jan. 25.—General Otis informed the War repartment to-day that the transport Grant arrived at Manila this morning with the Forty-Eighth volunteer infantry, Colonel W. P. Duvall commanding.

GOES TO TUTUILA.

New York, Jan. 30.—Captain Wendell C. Neville, commander of the marine corps at the Brooklyn navy yards, who has been appointed governor of the Island of Tutuila, received orders last night to prepare to go to the Samoan islands at once. It has been decided to establish a coaling station at Tutuila, and a company of marines will sail with Captain Neville to garrison the station.

A BOIES BOOM.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Horace Boies as the Democratic nominee for President is the suggestion of S. H. Bashor. Those who know the close relations existing between the two men regard the declaration as a practical announcement of his candidacy by Mr. Boies himself.

Fire in Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—Advices from the north received to-day substantiate the report of a big fire at Dawson. It occurred on January 11, and destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of $400,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time From Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation, Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all a trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured and he therefore generously sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write to-day without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.

M. K. LYMAN.

Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delrar, Fla., says:—"The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that defied everything, but in three weeks there was no protrusion and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for the free trial and thus cure yourself at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar.

Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main St., Adams, N. Y. You will never regret having done so.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 23—Senate.—Adopted Mr. Kyle's resolution directing commissioner of labor to investigate the effect upon labor, production and wages of international copyright act. Mr. Pettigrew offered resolution calling upon President to send to senate report of Gen. J. C. Bates relating to treaty with sultan of Sulu. Objection was made and resolution went over. Mr. Caffery presented three resolutions calling upon President for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; correspondence with Colombian government as to Panama canal, and correspondence with New Panama Canal company, of France. Adopted. Resolution offered by Mr. Allen calling upon secretary of the treasury for correspondence and substance of all verbal communications which he has had with officials of National City bank, of New York, concerning transfer of old custom house to the National City bank was adopted. Mr. Turner concluded his speech on Philippine question, and then Mr. Ross addressed senate on same question. Senator McEnery addressed senate on race question in the south.

House.—Devoted the day to Roberts case, speeches being made by Mr. Tayler (Rep. Ohio), Mr. Littlefield (Rep. Maine) and Mr. Roberts himself.

Washington, Jan. 24—Senate.—Passed Pettigrew resolution calling upon information from the President regarding the treaty with the sultan of Sulu, after Mr. Pettigrew had attacked the administration for entering into an agreement which, he said, authorized slavery. Received from the appropriations committee the urgent deficiency bill, which will be called up Thursday, January 25. Received from Mr. Pettigrew a resolution declaring United States could not recognize right of any nation to seize food products as contraband of war and that such seizure would be regarded by this nation as unfriendly. Sent back to conference the census administrative bill.

House.—Listened to speeches on the Roberts case by Messrs. Landis, Crumpacker and Miers, of Indiana; Lacey, of Iowa; Wilson, of Idaho; Powers, of Vermont, and Snodgrass, of Tennessee.

Washington, Jan. 25—Senate.—Received from the committee on military affairs a substitute for the Pettigrew resolution. It calls on the secretary of war for copies of all orders given to Gen. Merriam, and the orders regarding treatment of civilian business. Passed the Allen resolution for information as to the collection of revenues in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Passed the urgent deficiency bill, with amendments. Just at the close of the session, a speech by Mr. Money Miss.), precipitated a heated colloquy between him and Mr. Chandler (N. H.). The latter said several southern senators had charged that the Civil war had been precipitated by designing politicians of the north with the idea of thrusting upon the people of the south the negro in social and political equality.

House.—The day was devoted to the closing debate on the Roberts case, which ended by his being excluded, and the Utah seat being declared vacant.

Washington, Jan. 26—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Spent most of the day hearing tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart. The conference report on the census bill was adopted and an attempt was made to pass a bill to pay the cost of repairing the Manila cable, which Dewey cut just prior to his great victory. Opposition developed, however, and it went over.

Washington, Jan. 27—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Gave an hour to eulogies on the late Representative Baird, of Louisiana, and transacted no business of importance.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senate.—Mr. Mason arose to a question of privilege and sharply attacked the British government and the British vice consul at New Orleans because of an interview in which the vice consul had assailed Mr. Mason for the position he had taken in behalf of the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain. Mr. Hoar thought the consul's purported remarks so serious that it ought to be investigated by the government, but he deprecated any attack upon Great Britain. Mr. Lodge sharply arraingned the British consul for his utterances against a United States Senator, and believed it ought not lightly to be passed. Mr. Tillman delivered a forceful and characteristic speech on the Philippine question, in which he maintained that this government ought to extend to the Filipinos the right to govern themselves, the United States guarding them against the aggression of other nations. Twenty-three pension bills were passed.

House—Passed the Sulzer resolution to investigate Secretary Gage, which the committee on rules recommended should be sent to the ways and means committee, as the latter committee has the response of the secretary in its possession. There was no opposition to the proposed action, but Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) used it as a text for renewing their attacks upon the secretary. Mr. Gage was defended by Mr. Hopkins (Ill.), Mr. Hill (Conn.) and Mr. Dalzell (Pa.). Passed bill to appropriate $90,000 for a military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and also a bill to require officers and pilots of steam vessels to make oath to their applications for licenses. House considered the bill for the reorganization and improvement of the United States weather bureau, and considerable opposition developing to several features of the measure, the House was forced to adjourn leaving it the unfinished business.

WILD CAT INSURANCE.

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—The attorney general, in an opinion submitted to the state insurance commissioner Friday, holds that the statute requiring life, fire, marine, stock, fidelity and guarantee insurance companies to incorporate with not less than $100,000 capital does not apply to accident and other casualty insurance companies. The effect of the decision, in the opinion of the insurance commissioner, will be to make Ohio the stamping ground of wild cat insurance companies.

Capt. Jobe Caught.

Johnson City, Tenn., Jan. 29.—Ike T. Jobe, late captain of the Sixth Immunes, was captured yesterday at Piney Flats, Sullivan county, by special government detective F. M. Batz, of Cincinnati, and Deputy C. W. McCall, of Knoxville. He was tried before United States Commissioner Charles M. Taylor here, and his bond fixed at $3,000. Jobe recently escaped from the Columbus, Ohio, jail. He is charged with using penalty envelopes from the war department. Efforts to secure bail are being made.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, Jan. 29.—After almost a week's respite the Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day resumed its investigation of the charges filed against Hon. W. A. Clark, of Montana, in connection with his election to the United States Senate. At the beginning of to-day's session Mr. Campbell, counsel for the protestants, made a brief statement exonerating Hon. J. K. Toole from any unfair participation in the election of Mr. Clark. In making the statement Mr. Campbell said that the prosecution had been informed before the witnesses were called that Mr. Toole had secured money as a consideration for his withdrawing from the senatorial race in Mr. Clark's interest, and on this account Mr. Toole's bank account had been gone into in making the investigation. Since beginning this proceeding the prosecution had become convinced that this accusation was without foundation, and was satisfied that Mr. Toole had not been in any way responsibly connected with Mr. Clark in the election. Hence Mr. Campbell expressed the desire that any reference to Mr. Toole should be expunged from the records of the committee's proceedings. Mr. Faulkner, for the defense, concurred in this wish.

The first witness of the day was Ed V. Moore, a fusion representative of the Montana legislature from Meagher county, and was engaged as a dairyman and owner of a cold storage plant at Bozeman. Mr. Campbell, in his questions, sought to bring out the fact that Mr. Moore had had suddenly come into considerable money since the adjournment of the legislature. Mr. Moore admitted that he had deposited considerable money at the bank since adjournment, but he said he had received $2,500 from his partner, J. P. Rhoads, and over $3,000 from his brother. He had sold the latter a half interest in a ranch for $7,000, and this money had been in part payment of this obligation. He had also borrowed money at the First National Bank at Bozeman.

Mr. Moore stated that he had not voted for Mr. Clark until the eleventh or twelfth ballot, having previously voted for Mr. Hartman for senator. He said in reply to Mr. Faulkner that he had received no offer of pay for his vote for Mr. Clark, and no consideration was given him for that vote. As between Clerk and Daly the people of Meagher county were friendly to Clark.

ABBOTT ON GENESIS.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, discussing Genesis, in the course of a lecture in the Lowell institute last night, said his point of view in discussing the Old Testament was that of modern literary or scientific criticism.

"The book of Genisis was supposed to have been written about 1,450 years before Christ," said the lecturer, "but it deals with a period 20 or 25 centuries before the time of Moses. Supposing then that Moses wrote the book of Genesis, how did he obtain the facts in the book? My own opinion," continued Dr Abbott, "is that it was written by some unknown prophet as a sort of introduction to the Bible." He called attention to the two separate and distinct acts of the deluge and said that to him Genesis seemed like an edited book rather than a written book. It was known to be in existence long before the time of Noah. "What were the resources if not legend and myth?" he asked.

Runaway Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 26.—Five men killed and eight badly injured is the result of the runaway train and the explosion of dynamite that followed on the Central railroad of New Jersey, at Ashley, last night.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Jan. 30.—The preparations for the reassembling of parliament commenced in chilly, cheerless weather.

The gentleman usher of the Black Rod, General Sir M. S. Biddulph, summoned the commons to the House of Lords at 2:05 p. m., where the lord high chancellor's Earl Halsbury, read the queen's speech as follows:

The Queen's Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last I addressed you, has, unhappily, not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other states are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African republic and Orange Free State, my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice, but have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion.

"A treaty has been concluded with the German emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the government of the United States has also been a party.

"A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

"I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned but also to the empire at large.

"The brilliant courage and soldier-like qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept have come from many colonies with populations of various races. I have received from the ruling chiefs of native states of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their states at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country. You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navy and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic reforms involving large expenditure, recommends amendments to the agricultural, educational, company, railroad and accident laws and concludes:

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented.

"I commend your deliberations at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

The attendance of peers and of the public was not extraordinary.

After the reading of the speech the house adjourned until 4 p. m., and the commoners returned to their house, which also similarly suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock.

Irish Are United.

London, Jan. 30.—All sections of the Irish Nationalists were absent from the opening session of parliament owing to their attendance at a meeting in committee room 16. Mr. Timothy Harrington, member for the Harbour division of Dublin, presided. Those in attendance included Messrs. Dillon, Healy and John Redmond and many of their followers.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged that the time had come to restore unity in the ranks of the parliamentary representatives of Irish nationalism. Mr. Redmond described the prestige of Great Britain as practically shattered, and said there seemed to be no better time for promoting union upon a sound and enduring basis, coupled with a policy of unity in combat and entire independence of all the English political parties. He then moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish Nationalist representatives, and that henceforth they should act together as one united party. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On Mr. Healy's motion, three whips were elected for the re-united party.

LADY OR MAN WANTED

to do local sampling and demonstrating. I ask for no money, but furnish refined employment, which will please you. Send for exquisite free sample.

A. F. Wood, 138 Wood Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

A NEW EMPEROR.

Pekin, Jan. 25.—The imperial edict issued yesterday says that, owing to the emperor's poor health, he is unable to conduct the business of state and appoints Pu Chun, son of Prince Tuano, his heir.

The emperor, apparently, has been compelled by the dowager empress, to abdicate about the Chinese New Year, though it is understood this will meet with considerable opposition in certain court circles. The dowager, however, intends to carry out the program which she has been planning for years.

London, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, says:

The father of the new emperor is the head of the great secret societies known as the "Great Sword" and the "Boxers," extending over the provinces of Chi Li, Chan-Tung, and Ho-Nan, which were responsible for the murder of Mr. Brookes, the missionary.

Various edicts have been issued with a view of assuaging public anxiety and the ominous rumors respecting the fate of the ex-emperor are spreading widely. It is alleged that his dethronement was decided on at a council convened by the empress dowager on Tuesday. The Manchu clan favors the change, but the Chinese proper oppose it and predict a tremendous upheaval.

It is believed the Russian and French legations were notified of the impending change and that they will support the new regime. It is also reported that a French naval force has already reached Pekin.

The British and United States legations, who have been favorable to Kwang Su, were kept in ignorance of the new departure, but it is asserted that Li Hung Chang was sent as viceroy to Kwang Tung to support the dowager's policy and to repress any hostilities on the part of the Cantonese.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"The edict is obviously a half-measure intended to test the effect on public opinion of the restoration of the regency and the selection of a new emperor whose claims, according to the established succession laws, are open to question."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here are paying considerable attention to the events of China. The Novosti expressed the opinion that the dynasty will last for a long time to come, but adds that China will never be restored to her former condition and that the "unavoidable work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though, perhaps, in the distant future."

The Rossija asserts that it was not necessary for Russia to take a hand in the coup de'tat, and adds:

"A Russo-Japanese alliance is inevitable. It is only a question of time. In the meanwhile it is important that the control of the naval and military forces of China does not fall into the hands of the Americans, British or Germans."

The paper concludes:

"We must keep on the alert and see how the situation affects the interests of Western Europe, above all those of England."

Shanghai, Jan. 29.—The deposition of the emperor, Kwang Su, creates great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-Tse valley and native mercantile circles are disturbed, fearing trouble. It is rumored the emperor will be reinstated in one year.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Macrum Coming.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, left here this morning for Cherbourg, intending to sail to-day from that port for New York on the American line steamer St. Paul, which left Southampton at noon to-day.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Tageblatt today says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal government, denies that he met Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, in Paris. He also reiterates his denial that Mr. Macrum is the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from the Transvaal government.

PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 26.—News from Honolulu says: The total number of deaths up to the time the Miowera sailed for this port was 29 out of 39 cases. Two were whites and another was a half caste. The other deaths were about equally divided between Hawaiian natives and the Orientals. Six other whites who caught the disease were believed to be convalescent. The total death list is as follows: Two whites, one half caste, ten Hawaiians, three Japanese and thirteen Chinese.

A Red Cross society, formed by some of the most prominent ladies of Honolulu, is said to have done most effective work, and the local physicians and clergymen have continually gone among the sick and dying, submitting to voluntary isolation, to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of the stricken ones.

Whole Crew Eaten.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—Details have been received here from Sydney of the killing of the captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra, on one of the islands of the Admiralty group by the natives. It is said all of the victims were eaten.

An expedition to revenge the massacre has set out from New Britain.

Plague in New Caledonia.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—Mail advices from Sydney announce 23 cases of Bubonic plague at Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, and special precaution in all Australian colonies to guard against its importation.

Keeping Him Safely.

Suez, Jan. 25.—Osman Digna, the principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, who was recently taken prisoner by the British, has been brought here.

Free From Plague.

Rio Janeiro Jan. 29.—The ports of Rio Janeiro and Santos have been officially declared free from the bubonic plague.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

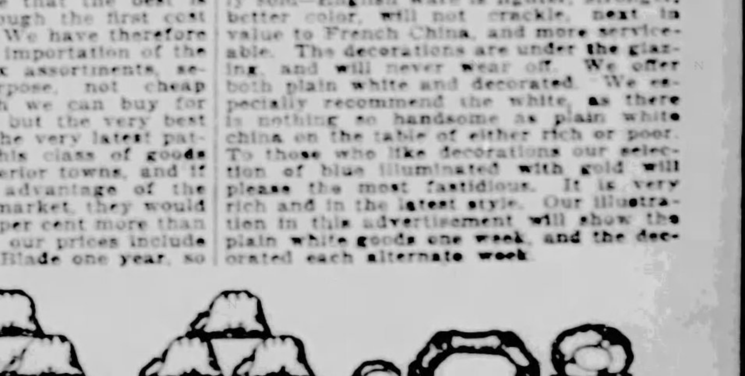

Illustration of the Pure White Set—Embossed Work.

No. 1—TEA SET, 50 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of congress, was decided yesterday by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote 278 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That, under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the house only voted on the resolutions of the minority and majority of the committee. The former—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—was defeated, 81 to 244. An analysis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats and two Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, 6 Republicans, 2 Populists and two Silver-Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted, 278 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 164; Democrats, 98; Populists, 4; and the negative vote, Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1. There were over a score of speakers yesterday, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able.

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, closed for the majority, and Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, for the minority.

Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day, and only left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so, he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The question of salary and mileage allowance for Mr. Roberts is to be considered by the House committee on accounts. There is about $1,000 on mileage and a like amount for salary conditionally due Mr. Roberts, but there is some doubt as to whether these sums should be allowed. The attorney general, on application, has refused to pass on the subject, as it is not in his jurisdiction, and the comptroller of the treasury has also referred the matter back to the committee on accounts. The latter body will seek to get at the law in the case and reach a decision.

WHITE'S STATEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Mr. Montague White, the South African diplomat, now in this country, to-day authorized the following statement:

"The impression that is said to exist in certain quarters that Dr. Leyds is not recognized by foreign powers as the diplomatic minister of the South African republic on account of Great Britain's claim to suzerainty is false. Dr. Leyds is credited to and fully recognized as minister plenipotentiary of the South African republic by the following powers:

"Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. The South African republic was represented at different courts in Europe and on the continent by Dr. Leyds' predecessor, the late Jonkheer Beelaerts Van Blockland, who had also been indirectly recognized by Great Britain.

"The suzerainty was created by the convention of 1884. In 1897 it was suddenly revived by Mr. Chamberlain. The government of the South African republic strenuously repudiated the claim and they have been supported in this by every international lawyer of note on the continent as well as by such eminent authorities as Prof. Wesley, Sir Edward Clark and Sir William Harcourt, in Great Britain. The internal status of the African republic is moreover recognized by Great Britain as the following extract from the officially quoted letter of Lord Derby dated February 15, 1884 will show:

"'Your government will be left free to govern the country without interference and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new treaty, namely, that any treaty with any foreign state shall not be effective without the approval of the queen.'"

HONORS TO WAINWRIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in charge of the gallant Gloucester (the yacht Corsair converted into a cruiser) at the battle of Santiago, was presented a sword of honor and a silver service by a committee representing the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Columbia theatre yesterday afternoon. The theatre was filled with a fashionable audience of official and resident society, and the presentation was made under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes twined with the pennant that flew from the masthead of the Gloucester on the day of the battle. President McKinley and Secretaries Hay and Gage and General and Mrs. Miles occupied boxes. Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey had seats on the stage with Commander Wainwright, immediately behind whom were the officers of the Gloucester in full uniform.

ABOUT TUTUILA.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The state department has supplied to the Senate the material to set at rest the story that provision had already been made for the establishment of civil government on the island of Tutuitla, which appears to have been started by an erroneous newspaper report to this effect. The Samoan treaty, which had been ratified by the Senate was recalled on account of this story, and the department regarded it as expedient to correct the errow in view of the weighty reasons for speedy ratification. The state department has never given consideration of forming a civil government for the inhabitants of that island, and even the plan of placing a naval governor on the island has been held in abeyance out of consideration for the courtesy due the Senate.

PENSION AMENDMENT.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The house committee on pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted the southern troops during the war of the rebellion, in the mater of drawing pensions. At present the inhibition applies to widows, children, heirs and others related to those serving or assisting the confederacy, and the removal of this inhibition is more particularly designed to apply to the parents serving in the war with Spain.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The House commission on interstate and foreign commerce to-day reconsidered the Nicaragua canal bill which had been reported with an appropriation of $140,000,000, and changed the appropriation section so as to make $10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation, construction, defense and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding $140,000,000.

Before this action was taken Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee, stated that as all the members of the committee were anxious for the success of the bill it was well to consider some of the objections which had been raised. He had heard several objections on the ground that the whole $140,000,000 was appropriated now, and three or four gentlemen had said they would not support the bill if the entire sum was appropriated now, but would support it if only a portion was made available at once to begin the work.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, thereupon offered the following new section, which was adopted:

"Section 6. That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated and the secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense and completion of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000."

Mr. Fletcher, of Minnesota, asked: "When you get that canal half built for $140,000,000 what will you do for the other half?"

Mr. Corliss answered that the highest estimate of cost thus far was $133,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn added that in the amended form the bill simply applied the contract system and limited the aggregate to $140,000,000.

In the amended form the bill was ordered reported.

The Pacific cable question was then taken up and Gen. Wager Swayne, of New York, spoke in favor of private construction and operation of the cable line as against government ownership.

TO GOVERN COLONIES.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, to-day gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bills providing a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted, neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii he proposes to eliminate the Hawaiian commission and insert a clause for a continuance of existing customs between the United States and Hawaii until further regulations by Congress. The customs provisions suggested in the case of Puerto Rican requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States from foreign countries. Articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico are to pay there 80 per cent of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Gallinger, Commissioner of Pensions Evans has sent to him a statement giving the number of pensioners borne on the rolls of the office on account of each of the wars of the United States, and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners is as follows: On account of the Revolutionary war, four widows and seven daughters.

War of 1812: One survivor, 1998 widows.

Indian wars 1832 to 1842: 1,656 survivors and 3,889 widows.

Mexican war: 9204 survivors and 8,175 widows.

Granted since 1861 under general law: 321,555 invalid and 92,901 widows and other dependents; under law of 1890: Invalids, 420,912; widows and dependents, 130,226.

FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been assigned to the work of carrying to France the United States government exhibit for the Paris exposition of 1900, and has already made one trip to Havre, will leave the New York navy yard about Feb. 1 for Baltimore, where she will take on board exhibits sent from Washington. She is scheduled to leave there Feb. 5, probably stopping at Norfolk for coal. The Prairie will carry to England a crew for the English-built cruiser Albany, just completed at the Armstrong shipyards at Elswick, and will proceed thence to Havre to unload her cargo. The Albany is to start for New York just as soon as possible after she has been placed in commission. She is expected to leave Elswick before the end of February, and may be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron of evolution, now in the West Indies.

THE FORAKER BILL.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Senate committee on Puerto Rico met to-day to consider the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee, providing a form of government for the island of Puerto Rico. There was not a full attendance of the members and it was decided, at the outset to postpone consideration of the questions of tariff regulations and representation in the United States Congress until there should be a ful atendance. On these two points there is a difference of opinion. The committee, however, took up the bill and went through it in detail. One of the changes decided upon requires officials of the island to take oath to "support the laws of the United States," striking out the requirement to support the constitution.

TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, has introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between states, including railroad, telegraph, telephone and sleeping car companies and giving congress power of control over such corporations. The bill is made to apply to all territory over which the United States has sovereignty and jurisdiction.

M'KINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Jan. 30.—President McKinley was fifty-seven years old yesterday, having been born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He received many congratulations from visitors and a large number of cablegrams and telegrams felicitating him upon the occasion. Many floral remembrances were sent him.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Great Britain is only a little ahead in the contest between the United Kingdom and the United States for supremacy in the world's export trade, according to O. P. Austin, chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. "Domestic exports from the United Kingdom in 1899 were $1,287,971,000, while those from the United States were $1,253,486,000, making a difference of $34,000,000 in favor of the United Kingdom in the year's exportation of domestic products. From 1875 to 1899 Great Britain's domestic exports increased from $1,087,497,000 to $1,287,971,000, or nineteen per cent, **while those** from the United States increased from $497,263,737 to $1,253,486,000, an increase of 152 per cent.

"Turning to the import side of the account, the figures are equally interesting. Great Britain's imports in 1875 were $1,319,779,000, and in 1899 $2,360,620,000, while those of the United States, which in 1875 were $503,152,936, were in 1899 $799,834,620. During the twenty-five years under consideration the foreign commerce account of the United States shows a total excess of exports over imports amounting to $3,970,564,000, while that of the United Kingdom shows an excess of imports over exports amounting to $14,489,004,000."

SENATOR SCOTT'S CASE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections met to-day to hear arguments by counsel in the case of the remonstrance against permitting Hon. Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to occupy his seat in the Senate. The principal objection to Mr. Scott urged by the protestants was based upon the contention that he received only 48 votes or one less than a majority, and that he secured his election by causing the suspension of two members of the legislature who were afterward given seats, thus reducing the membership from 97 to 95.

Much was also made of circumstances that two of the members of the state Senate by which he was elected were officers in the volunteer army of the United States during the Spanish war. These senators were named Getzendanner and Pierson. They were hold-overs, having been elected in 1896. Both accepted commissions in the Second West Virginia regiment in the summer of 1896, and, notwithstanding this circumstance, entered the legislature in the winter of 1898-99. They voted for Mr. Scott, and with their votes he received 48 votes or a majority of one of the 95 members of the joint assembly then occupying seats. The protestants claimed that by accepting commissions in the army Getzendanner and Pierson respectively vacated their office as members of the state Senate. Without their votes Mr. Scott would have had 46 votes.

The friends of Mr. Scott contest these points, urging cause for the suspension of two members and also showing that the Messrs. Getzendanner and Pierson had resigned their offices in the army before casting their votes for Mr. Scott for senator.

To-day's session was devoted entirely to hearing the arguments of counsel upon the merits of the case, it having not yet been decided whether evidence should be taken.

THE WASHINGTON STATUE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Washington Statue association, of which Mrs. Justice Field is president, and the object of which is to present to France a statue of Washington, commemorative of the gratitude of the women of America for the aid rendered to their country in its infancy and hour of need by France, has just received a concession from the municipality of Paris as site for the statue on the beautiful Place de Iena, at the intersection of the Avenue de Iena and the Avenue du Trocadero.

The monument will be thoroughly American in that the statue was modeled in this country by American sculptors and has been cast in bronze by an American company. Moreover, the pedestal was designed by an American and will be executed in American granite.

The incident chosen is when Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, and he is represented with uplifted sword invoking divine aid.

The statue is equestrian, of bronze and of heroic size, being about 21 feet in height to the point of the sword, and is to be erected on a classic pedestal of granite 14 feet in height. It is designed to unveil the monument on the 3d of next July, the anniversary of the day on which Washington assumed command of the army.

The statue has been duly paid for. But several thousand dollars are still needed for the completion of the pedestal and for the expenses incident to the unveiling and the association hopes for the prompt co-operation of all the patriotic women of the United States in raising the additional amount required.

THE FREE ZONE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means committee of the House to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Cooper, of Texas, repealing the law of 1895 in reference to the free zone of Mexico. The purpose of that law was to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in this country and destined for Mexico, in the hope that Mexico would take like action and that the smuggling across the zone would be stopped. But it has been found that the effect of the law was to divert traffic from American ports and sent it to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other Mexican ports, and to give the carrying to Mexican railroads. At the same time Mexico has not taken the action contemplated in 1895. The bill now reported is designed to restore this trade to American ports and railroads. Mr. Grosvenor, who will make the report, was instructed to offer the bill as an amendment to the Payne bill permitting the bonding of goods at all ports, instead of at designated places.

THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Tillman, from the senate committee on naval affairs, has reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to permit the repair of the old United States frigate Constitution and to recommission it. The bill gives the secretary of the navy discretion to allow its use "as a naval museum and floating monument to the glory of American sailors," to be stationed at the Washington navy yards or elsewhere.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court, to-day decided the anti-trust act of the Illinois legislature in 1893 void on the grounds that the statue contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of the federal and the state constitutions. The opinion of the court bears more directly on the ninth clause of the act of 1893, but the validity of the whole act is also denied.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the state without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The progress of the movement begun about three months ago towards the return to Spain of the prisoners released from the Filipinos is reported by General Otis in the following cablegram received at the War department:

"Manila, Jan. 26.—Released Spanish prisoners—74 officers, 1,000 enlisted men, 22 civilian officers, 21 wives and 35 children were furnished transportation to Spain yesterday."

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

PHIL ARMOUR, JR., DEAD.

Presadena, Cal., Jan. 27.—News has been received of the sudden death of Phil D. Armour, jr., at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. Young Armour was ill but 24 hours, and his death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was 31 years of age. He left Chicago three weeks ago in excellent health.

Young Mr. Armour left Pasadena the first of last week, and had been at Montecito about ten days.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The news of the death of Philip D. Armour, jr., youngest son of the millionaire Chicago packer, at Montecito, near Santa Barbara, Cal., came as a complete surprise, as it was known that when he left for the Pacific coast he was in the best of health. A telegram from a member of the party that accompanied young Mr. Armour from Chicago a few weeks ago, when he went to California to join his father, conveyed the information to J. Ogden Armour, a brother. At first J. Ogden Armour was inclined to believe there was an error in the report of the sudden death of his brother as the name signed to the telegram was not that of a member of the family. But confirmatory messages came later, and he prepared to leave for California to-day to take charge of the funeral arrangements. He is undecided as to whether the remains will be shipped to Chicago or interred in California, where the senior Armour has decided to live permanently.

Philip D. Armour, jr., with his wife and two children, aged seven and five, went to California two weeks ago, the double purpose of their visit being apprehension for the health of Mr. Armour's oldest child, Phillip D. Armour III, and a desire to be near Mr. Armour senior, who had preceded them, with his wife a fortnight or more.

Philip D. Armour the elder, whose health is not of the best, had taken a residence in Pasadena, and his son went to Santa Barbara, 75 miles distant, believing the climate there would be of greater benefit to his child's health. Mr. Armour, the younger, leased a winter residence.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and her children are in Pasadena with Mr. and Mrs. Armour, sr.

Philip D. Armour, jr., was 31 years of age. He was born in Milwaukee, and when but a small child came with his parents to Chicago. He attended Philips Andover academy, and later Yale, but after two years left the university and traveled extensively in Europe. Soon after his return from Europe, and when he was barely of age, he married May, the daughter of John T. Lester.

LAWTON AND LOGAN BODIES.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The transport Thomas, bearing the bodies of General Lawton and Major Logan, has been sighted off Point Reyes. She will arrive here about noon.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The two Indiana senators and several of the representatives of that state called on Secretary Root this morning to recommend that a change be made in the program of the Lawton funeral ceremonies so as to admit of the remains of the late general lying in state at Indianapolis. Secretary Root telegraphed General Shafter at San Francisco to amend the itinerary arranged by him yesterday so as to permit the remains to lie in state on their way East for one day at Indianapolis, and one day at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The remains are expected to arrive at San Francisco on the transport Thomas to-day.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Lawton fund to date amounts to $95,922. Gen. Shafter reports that he has $1,300 at San Francisco.

PUERTO RICO'S CENSUS.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 24.—The official census of Puerto Rico has been finished. San Juan has 32,700 inhabitants. Ponce has nearly twice as many residents, the number being 56,000. There are 957,000 inhabitants on the island.

PUERTO RICAN TRADE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The War department gave out for publication to-day the following summary of imports and exports of merchandise in the island of Puerto Rico, during the month of July, 1899. The total value of merchandise imported for the month was $864,205. Articles of food and animals amounted to $391,509, or 46 per cent of the total imports. Manufactured articles to the value of $336,158, or 39 per cent of the total imports. Merchandise to the value of $789,730 was exported from the several ports in the island during said month. Products of agriculture amounted to $622,019, or 79 per cent of the total; manufactures to $144,526 or 18 per cent of the total.

GEN. HARRISON'S HOME.

Auburn, Ind., Jan. 29.—The old Harrison homestead, where one President lived when elected, in 1840, and where another President was born, has recently been sold to a party outside of the historic family. This famous property is at North Bend, O., and has just been purchased by Mrs. Oliver O. Hall, of Kokomo, Ind., who is now in possession of the old house, so long the Mecca of patriotic tourists. The mansion is somewhat the worse for age, but the grounds, with their green, wooded hills and winding river, are as beautiful as ever.

The old homestead consists of the original mansion and seven acres of land, and the sale price to Mrs. Hall was $15,000.

On the place is the historic burying grounds, where lie the remains of William Henry Harrison, his son John Scott Harrison, and many others of the family so distinguished in the American annals of war and statesmanship.

GREEN GOODS AGAIN.

New York, Jan. 29.—The United States government means to wage a war of extermination against the men in the green goods industry. Instead of decreasing, the number of green goods men is growing larger. The campaign of rescue is to be managed by Fourth Assistant Postmaster J. L. Bristow and W. E. Cochran, chief of postoffice inspectors at Washington. They have taken into their counsels Chief Postoffice Inspector J. D. King, of this city, and M. C. Forness, who holds that position in Philadelphia.

Anti-green goods circulars will be put out to counteract the influence of the green goods circulars and pasted up in the various country postoffices. Postmasters everywhere will be instructed to do educational missionary work in that direction. A rough draft of an anti-green goods poster has been prepared for wholesale circulation.

The men fighting against the swindlers say that it will be difficult to do much until congress repeals the law under which the "come-on" is equally guilty with the swindlers. This will be asked at once.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLE.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27.—According to the opinion of both Democrats and Republicans the vote on the Van Meter-Berry contest case in the house of representatives will in all probability indicate the vote in the Goebel-Taylor contest.

At the opening of the session Mr. Burkamp, who presented the majority report in favor of Mr. Berry (Rep.), resumed his argument in favor of the adoption of the report which he had presented. At the conclusion of Mr. Burkamp's argument, Mr. Rawlins, who presented the minority report, announced that, being ill, he was unable to speak in behalf of his report, and surrendered the floor to Representative Hollan, who delivered the argument in favor of the adoption of the minority report.

At the conclusion of Mr. Holland's argument Mr. Finn (Dem.) moved the previous question, which was the adoption of the majority report.

Several motions were made by Republican members to reconsider, to take a recess of thirty minutes and for an extention of the debate, all of which were ruled out of order by Speaker Trimble, as being dilatory. At the conclusion of the addresses, the speaker called the question, which he declared to be the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority, the minority presented by Mr. Rawlins unseating Mr. Berry. The vote in favor of the minority report was 51 to 46.

The Democrats voting with the Republicans were Cochran, Egbert, Grider, Hinton, Orr and Willingham. Sledge, Democrat, was absent, and Speaker Trible did not vote.

A resolution to adopt the majority report as amended by the minority report, was adopted, 51 to 42, and Mr. Van Meter was declared a member of the assembly. The house adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—It is not likely that United States Senator-elect Blackburn will receive any commission from Governor Taylor until the present gubernatorial contest has been finally settled. Governor Taylor, it is stated on excellent authority, will assume the position that if it is decided he is illegally the governor of Kentucky, the legislators who elected Blackburn and who were declared elected at the same election at which he was a candidate for governor were also illegally elected and have not therefore the power to choose a senator.

FOR ORIENTAL TRADE.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The Record says today:

Within the next five years, according to James J. Hill, the steamships to be operated between points on the North Pacific coast and the Orient in connection with the Great Northern railroad will number 25. The vessels will be among the largest in ocean service, and each will have a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour. At present eight of them either are in course of construction or contracted for, and as soon as they leave the shipwrights hands they will be pressed in to the new service.

In the mind of the Great Northern's president, the proposed service to the Orient will be an important benefit to the industries of the north and northwest.

Mr. Hill, unfolding his plans, said:

"I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify, and that will be a great many. The natural market for the Pacific coast is China, Japan and the Philippines. The docks at Seattle are large enough to accommodate all of the shipping for some time, but eventually the conditions will warrant more extensive harbor accommodations. It is too far from the Pacific coast to the eastern states to ship many of the northwestern products to the east. A market for grain in the Orient will give the farmers a price higher than they can get in the east.

"The products of the iron and coal mines and lumber regions in the northwest can be sold to better advantage in the markets of the Orient than they can bring in the east. It is not like forcing something upon the market that people do not want. They want everything we can take to them and we want their products. We shall have twenty-five steamships in this service within the next five years. The vessels will be of the largest size, with enormous carrying capacities and comparatively slow speed. Speed is not so much of an object as to be able to lay the goods on the other side of the Pacific so that they may compete with native products.

EDITOR WILL PREACH.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 29.—E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison Globe, has accepted an invitation to write for the Topeka State Journal during the week Rev. Mr. C. M. Sheldon edits the Capital as a Christian daily, a lay sermon each day on "How Ministers Should Preach the Gospel." Mr. Howe asked the privilege of filling Mr. Sheldon's pulpit during the week, but so far the proposition has not been accepted.

IRON PRODUCTION IN 1899.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of eleven kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1899, when the total production was 13,020,703 gross tons, against 11,773,944 tons in 1898, an increase of 1,840,769 tons. The production of Bessemer pig iron was 8,202,778 tons, against 7,337,384 tons in 1898.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on December 31, 1899, amounted to 63,429 tons, against 291,233 tons on December 31, 198.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1899, was 289, against 240 on June 30, 1899, and 202 on December 31, 1898.

CARTER'S HOPE GONE.

New York, Jan. 24.—The United States circuit court of appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the decision of Judge Lacomb dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings case of former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, of the United States engineers, convicted by court martial of frauds in connection with the Savannah river and Cumberland sound improvements. The decision was signed by Judges Wallace and Shipman. Carter is a prisoner at Fort William, but has been sentenced to six years at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was also ordered to pay a fine, which he had done.

ROBBED OF $17,000.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Bank of Deerfield, sixteen miles east of Madison, was robbed of about $17,000 last night. The vault was blown open with dynimite. The robbers escaped.

Earthquake in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—A report received from Charleston, Mo., says that an earthquake was felt here last evening. It was very perceptible, but only lasted three seconds.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

DON'T COUGH.

COUGHING CAUSES HAVOC IN YOUR LUNGS.

No lungs can stand constant coughing.

As dripping water will wear away a rock, so will a chronic cough wear away the lung substance.

Insure your life by stopping the cough.

This can be quickly done by the help of one of the remedies forming the Slocum New Treatment for Lung Diseases.

If the cough goes too far—lasts too long—the lungs need *healing*.

They are granulating and sloughing away. A dangerous, dreadful condition. Consumption is a form of it.

For this a different one of the four Slocum System Remedies is of sovereign potency.

In addition, where catarrhal conditions prevail, or other lung and chest complications supervene, the third preparation is indicated.

And for the *weakness* incidental to *all* cases of lung sickness, the fourth Food preparation, comprising the final article of the series, is needed by *every patient*.

THESE FOUR PREPARATIONS FREE

to all who will write for them, mentioning The Toledo Blade, to

Dr. T. A. Slocum Laboratories,
96 and 98 Pine Street, New York.

giving name and express and postoffice address.

The case of free medicine contains a liberal supply, sufficient for any ordinary case of sickness, and no conditions whatever are attached to this broad and liberal offer.

Write the Doctor To-day and Mention The Toledo Blade.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

No news is not always good news. New business for manufacturers this year has been light in some branches and much below production last month. It is perhaps too often forgotten that industries start this year with larger contracts ahead than ever before and when half the work of the whole year has been ordered in advance there can not continue quite the same activity in new buying. The woolen manufacture has just opened a new season with the largest transaction ever known in a single week, it is said, but in most other lines contracts previously booked would make similar activity impossible yet there is seen enough of hesitation caused by advanced prices to make inactivity trying.

Distribution to consumers throughout the country is rapid and large, especially in quarters where it has been feared retailers were over-buying, so that there is strong confidence in the future.

Cotton has risen to 8 cents. Although exports during the month have been 274,000 bales smaller than last year, receipts from plantations having diminished about as much.

Exports of corn still show that American food is wanted abroad, having been in four weeks 13,482,792 bushels against 12,370,564 last year. Nevertheless the price of cash corn has declined about three-quarters of a cent, although option prices are about the same as at the close of last week.

Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States against 224 last year, and 38 in Canada against 33 last year.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Jan. 30, 1900.

The Past Week's Markets.

Wheat during the past week has been fairly active and most of the time tended up, on plague reports from Argentina, better cables, fly, and fear of damage by cold weather without snow protection. But to-day there was a break, Argentine's offerings being free, Paris wheat lower and cables weak. Prices, however, as compared with a week ago are up about 1¼c, but weak. Corn has sold in fair volume. Receipts have been fully equal to expectations. There was a good demand at the seaboard. Prices closed easy at an advance of ¾ to 1¼c on figures of a week ago. Clover seed has been dull, but prices have been steady. For future delivery prices are up 2½ to 5c.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-day.

At the close to-day wheat in the outside markets was about 1¼c lower than on yesterday Prices started lower and weak on Paris cables, which were ¾c to 1½c lower than on the preceding day. Liverpool advanced less than anticipated considering the strength here yesterday, and free realizing. A little effort was made to put prices up, but they soon weakened. Reports of liberal offerings of Argentine wheat in London and reports of heavy snow fall in France were too much for the bulls, and there was a break. Bradstreet's decrease was less than expected. Trade was active and prices closed weak.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	73¾	73⅞	73	73
Chicago	68⅞	69	67⅞	67¾
New York	75⅝	75⅝	b74½	b74½
St. Louis	71¾-⅞	71¾-⅞	a70⅝	a70⅝
Minneapolis	66¼	66¼	65⅞	65¾
Duluth	67⅝	68¼	b67⅞	b67⅞

At Chicago January wheat opened at 65⅝c; close, 65⅝c; July, 69¼c; high, 69⅜c; low and close, 68½c. At New York July wheat opened at 75¼@75⅜c; close, 74¼c bid. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 69c asked; close, 68¼c asked. At Minneapolis July wheat opened at 67½c asked; close, 66⅝c. At Duluth July wheat opened at 68⅞c; close, 68¼c bid.

Corn was ⅛c to ⅜c lower, the factors being weakness in wheat, free offerings and good weather for marketing. The British business in New York reached half a million bushels, but western offerings offset this. At Chicago January corn was worth 30⅝c; May, 33c open and high, and 32¾c low and close; July, 33½@33⅝c; close, 33½c.

The Orange Judd Farmer reports the number of live stock in the country as follows: Hogs, 49,242,000, an increase over last year of 6.10 per cent; cows, 19,308,000, increase of 2.1 per cent; other cattle, 232,705,000, increase of 1.3 per cent; sheep, 42,820,000; horses, 14,586,000, increase, ½ per cent.

Telegram from Lamson Bros.: Bradstreet's shows: East of Rockies, wheat, decrease, 1,135,000 bushels; Europe and afloat, decrease, 1,800,000 bushels; corn, increase, 758,000 bushels; oats, increase, 67,000 bushels.

Receipts at winter wheat points, 39,762 bushels against 116,943 last year; shipments, 46,500.

Liverpool flour, bakers' first, Minneapolis, closing 6d higher, first change in flour for two weeks.

Oats at Chicago for January, 22¾; May, 23¾; high, 23¾; low and close, 23¼.

Pork at Chicago for January, $10.42; May, $10.67; high, $10.70; low and close, $10.62.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.75; May, $5.92 open and high, and $5.87, low and close.

Primary receipts of wheat, [illegible] bushels; same time last year, 549,000 bushels; shipments, 171,000 bushels; same time last year, 155,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 600,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,047,000 bushels; shipments, 475,000 bushels; same time last year, 580,000 bushels.

Liverpool wheat 1 to 1½d. higher; futures, ¼ to ⅜d. higher. Spot corn, ½d. higher; futures, ⅛ to ¼d. higher.

Paris wheat, 15@20c. lower; flour, 30@40c. lower.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat 1¼c lower; May, 1⅛c down, and July 1⅜c decline at the Produce Exchange to-day as compared with yesterday. Trade was active and prices closed weak.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71⅝; close, 71.

May wheat, 73⅜, 73⅞, and close, 72; July, 72⅝, 72⅞ and finally 71⅜.

Corn Dull, Lower.

Corn was dull, but about ⅛c lower and steady; No. 2 mixed corn, 33¼; No. 3 yellow, 33¼; No. 3 white, 32½.

Oats sold fairly well at easier figures. No. 2 mixed oats 23½c; May, 24⅞c, then 24¾c; No. 2 white, 26c.

Rye dull, steady. No. 2 nominally 57c; No. 3, 53½c.

Clover seed dull, easy. Prime old, cash, nominally, $4.90; January, $5.80 asked; March, $5.82½@5.85, then $5.82½ bid. Receipts, 658 bags; shipments, 290.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was dull to-day on account of the storm. Butter in fair supply and steady. Eggs in stock about equal to demand, with prices same as yesterday. Vegetables sell at previous prices, and the supply is ample, except beans which are firm. Poultry steady, supply fair. Dressed meats hold well up.

Butter—Finest creamery, lb., 25@26c; dairy, 16@20c.

Eggs—Fresh, 18c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 30c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.20; celery, doz. bunches, 40@50c; lettuce, lb., 12c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bu., $1.25@1.50; rutabagas, bu., 20@25c; onions, bu., 35c; parsnips, bu., 40c; beets, bu., 30c; cabbages, lb., 1½c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Tallow—Per lb., 4¼@4½c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 6c for No. 1.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 20@25c per 100 lbs.; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 8c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25c@$1.25.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 8½@9c; old fowls, 8@8½c; turkeys, lb., 11c; ducks, 8c; geese, 8c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, lb., 7c; old fowl, lb., 6½c; turkeys, lb., 7½@8c; ducks, lb., 7c; geese, lb., 7c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1 per bbl.; $2.25 for good; oranges, box, $2.75@3.50; lemons, box, $2.75@3.00; cranberries, bu., $2.25@2.50; per quart, 8@9c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00; lambs, lb., 7@7½c; mutton, lb., 6@6½c; veal, lb., 8½@9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@24c.

Feed—Middlings, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $15; screenings, $15; bran, $15, coarse meal and chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton.

Rock Salt—Per ton $8.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5.75 per bbl.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 60c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 54c; boiled, 55c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.20.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 40c.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The "Orange Judd Farmer" estimate of hogs in the country are 6-10 per cent over last year, had a weakening effect on provisions market. May pork opened 5@7½c under yesterday at $10.67½@10.70; May lard a shade lower at $5.92½, and May ribs 2½ down at $5.72½. Trade was quite, but on the decline the market steadied. Hog receipts were liberal and prices at the yards lower.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 30.—Butter—Receipts, 7,894 packages; market steady; June creamery, 20@22c; western creamery, 20@25c; factory, 16@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,096 packages; market steady; fall made, fancy, large, 12¾@13c; fall made, fancy, small, 12¾@13c; large, late made, 11¾@12c; small, late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 13,480 packages; market, speculatively firm; western, 17½c, loss off; western ungraded at mark, 13@16½c. Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm. Coffee—Market steadier; No. 7 Rio, 8¼c. Molasses—Market firm.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Close: Wheat—Jan., 65⅛c; May, 67⅝c; July, 68⅝@68¾c. Corn—Jan., 30⅝c; May, 32¾@32⅞c; July, 33½c. Oats—Jan., 22¾c; May, 23¼@23⅜c; July, 22¾c. Pork—Jan., $10.42½; May, $10.62½; July, $10.70. Lard—Jan., $5.75; May, $5.87½; July, $5.95. Ribs—Jan., $5.67½; May, $5.67½@5.72½; July, $5.72½@5.75. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.56; S. W., $1.56; May, $1.57½; Sept. $1.07½.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Jan. 30.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market opened fairly active but 5c lower, selling Yorkers, pigs and mediums at $4.85; stags and roughs, $2.50@3.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, [illegible] $5.00@5.10; Yorkers and mediums, $5.00; heavy, $5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong; quotations same as yesterdays; tops, $7.10.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; native steers about steady; Texans, firm; butchers and canners, steady; calves, strong; stockers and feeders, steady; beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows, $3.00@4.60; heifers, $3.25@5.00; canners, $2.25@2.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 30,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 3,943; market slow and 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.80; good to choice heavy, $4.65@4.82½; rough heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.45@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.75.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.70@3.35; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.25@4.25; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Market higher; prime lambs, $6.25@6.50; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.75@3.40. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.85@4.90; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; pigs, $4.65@4.70; roughs, $3.50@4.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Jan. 30.—The market opened with considerable show of animation and strength, ignoring the lower quotations cabled from London. Fractional gains were shown throughout the list of international and railroad stocks. American Steel & Wire on simultaneous purchases of 7,500 shares were sold at 51½ to 52¾, against 50¾ last night. The preferred stock in the same company rose over a point as a result of yesterday's dividend declarations. Large blocks of other stocks were taken on. A 4,000 share lot of Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis depressed the price 1¾.

Speculation took on a very strong tone throughout and was very broad. The metal stocks led in the rise and improved from 1 to 3¾, under the leadership of Steel & Wire. Some of the railroads were taken freely, particularly Burlington, Atchison preferred, and all of the Pacifics and Southwestern stocks. New York Traction and gas stocks ruled 1¼ to 3¼ points higher and Lackawanna, after opening off 1¾, recovered 1¼.

Realizing caused a return to the recent dullness, there being little stock offered on the decline. Losses were limited to fractions and towards midday trading became livelier on buying of the coalers and prices improved. Reading first preferred rose to 2¼ points. The bond market showed strength of a moderate demand.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Steel Wire	51½	55⅛	51½	54⅞
Am. Sugar	117½	121	117½	120
Am. Tobacco	100	101	100	100⅞
Atchison, pfd.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Atchison, pfd.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60¾
Brooklyn R. T.	72½	74	72½	73⅞
C., B. & Q.	121¼	122¼	120⅝	122½
Chesp. & Ohio	28⅞	29⅜	28⅜	29
Con. Tobacco	32¼	33½	32¼	33¼
Federal Steel, com.	51⅝	53⅜	51½	52⅞
Federal Steel, pfd.	73½	74½	73⅜	74
Kansas & Texas pfd	32¼	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝
Leather, pfd.	76⅜	76¼	76⅜	76¼
Louisville & Nashv.	78⅛	78⅞	78	78⅞
Manhattan	94	95⅞	94	95¼
Missouri Pacific	43½	44¼	43⅝	44
North. Pacific, com.	51¼	52	51¼	52
North. Pacific, pfd.	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
New York Central	133½	134½	133½	134
Pacific Mail	43	43⅞	43	43⅞
People's Gas	104	105¼	104	104⅞
Reading	17½	18	17½	17¾
Rock Island	106⅜	107	106⅜	106¾
St. Paul	117⅝	118½	117½	118⅜
South. Ry., pfd.	54	54⅝	54	54½
South. Pacific	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38¼
Tenn. Coal and Iron	84½	87	84½	86¼
Texas Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
Union Pacific, com.	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46⅞
Union Pacific, pfd.	75	75⅝	75	75¼
Wabash, pfd.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞

New York, Jan. 30.—Money on call nominally at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c. Bar silver, 59⅞c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	134	132⅞
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133	133
U. S. 5's coupons	113¾	112¾
U. S. 5's registered	112	112
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	114½	114¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114½	114¼
U. S. 2's registered	102½	102½
U. S. 3's coupons	110	110¾
U. S. 3's registered	109¼	109⅞

Trade.

The general trade of the country during the past week was a little slow, on account of the mild weather. There has been a good demand for dry goods on spring account. Colder weather will bring a good demand for retailers in the way of winter clothing.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.83
Pennsylvania	1.68
Barnesville	1.58
Corning	1.51
New Castle	1.43
North Lima	1.24
South Lima	1.19
Indiana	1.19
Scio	1.68

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 29.—Credit balances, $1.68; certificates, closed, cash offered, $1.68½. Shipments, 128,533 barrels; average shipments, 86,127 barrels; runs, 107,735 barrels; average runs, 85,620 barrels.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—Both receipts and offerings were heavy during the past week. Prices irregular. Colory trashes and fillers, short red leaf and red tips continued as strong as ever. Medium and good in fair demand and a little higher. Offerings of dark tobacco restricted and prices decidedly more satisfactory. Official quotations are:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed	$4.50@5.00
Trash (sound	5.00@5.50
Common lugs	5.50@6.00
Medium lugs	6.00@7.00
Good lugs	7.00@7.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@7.50
Common leaf	7.50@8.00
Medium leaf	8.00@9.50
Good leaf	9.50@12.00
Fine and selections	12.00@17.50

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$5.00@5.50
Trash (sound	5.50@6.50
Common lugs	6.50@7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@8.00
Good lugs	8.00@9.00
Common leaf (short)	8.00@8.50
Common leaf	8.50@9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed	$2.25@2.50
Trash (sound)	2.50@3.00
Common lugs	3.00@3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@3.75
Good lugs	3.75@4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.50@5.00
Common leaf	5.00@6.00
Medium leaf	6.00@7.00
Good leaf	7.00@8.50

Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

The Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 30.—The cotton market opened quiet and firm with prices 1 to 6 points higher in face of unfavorable early Liverpool cables, a big movement at leading southern points, a scarcity of foreign buying orders which have done so much in the past week or more to sustain prices, and hesitation on the part of the investment class. The firmness resulted from reports that southern markets were holding all the late gains and even scoring additional advances on enormous demand from exporters. Finding our market stubbornly bullish, the English market soon rallied and good buying orders were cabled over. The outsiders regained courage and soon bulls aggressively sought to advance the near months. Prices moved steadily upward following the call, reaching a level 7 to 10 points over last night's closing before a reaction set in. Sentiment was very strong throughout the forenoon.

Cotton futures opened firm. January, $7.60; February, $7.62; March, $7.50; April, $7.57; May, $7.58; June, $7.58; July, $7.62; August, $7.60; September, $7.14; October, $6.94; November, $6.83; December, $6.84.

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "The markets are without change since January 1st or the first week of December in regular quotations, but it is distinctly admitted that more disposition is shown by holders to effect sales, which means that sales are occasionally made at concessions. A somewhat better feeling at the London sale has a little influence, and the heavy orders obtained for goods by the American Woolen Company and other manufacturers have been followed by some buying of medium and low grade wool, though in quantities not at all proportioned to the orders for goods. The inference appears natural that the works have been in the main prepared with stocks of material."